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THE WEEK.

MONDAY, 8TH MAY.

THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA has passed a Resolution authorizing the Native Members of the Covenanted Civil Service to hold land under certain conditions. The question arose in this way. A native member of the Bengal Civil Service had applied for permission to lend money beyond the limits of the district in which he was employed. Sir Ashley Eden recommended that a general rule should be issued permitting members of the Native Civil Service to invest money in landed securities, provided that the transaction was negotiated through a respectable firm of Solicitors at the Presidency Town, and that the Commissioner of the Division was informed at the time of the transaction. The Governor General in Council has not, however, acceded to this recommendation. His Excellency in Council has passed the following order regarding the holding of land:

> As regards the holding of land, the case is different, in as much as members of the Native Civil Service do at the present time in some cases hold land in the provinces in which they are employed, and it appears unnecessary to require them to divest themselves of such land or to prevent them from acquiring additional landed property, provided that certain restrictions are observed. In these respects, the rules at present applicable to members of the Covenanted Civil Service may, in the opinion of the Government of India, properly be relaxed in the case of members of the Native Civil Service, who should be permitted to hold any lands actually in their possession when they enter the service of Government, or which may come into their possession hereafter by inheritance, gift or devise, provided that full information in respect of such land is given to the Local Government, which will consider in each case whether the fact of an officer holding any particular lands need be a bar to his employment in the district where these are situated. No fresh *purchase* of land should, however, be allowed on the part of the members of the Native Civil Service without the previous sanction of the Local Government under which he is serving.

WE ARE GLAD to observe that a proposition has been started in Bombay to perpetuate the memory of Sir Erskine Perry. "A Patriotic Native" thus writes to the *Bombay Gazette*:

> If men who have done almost nothing for our people have been immortalised by the erection of statues to them, certainly the services of Erskine Perry claim greater mark of respect and affection on the part of the Natives. I would, therefore, humbly suggest through the medium of your journal the advisability of erecting a statue in memory of the late Sir Erskine in the University gardens, as that gentleman worked with his heart and soul in the cause of our education.

We heartily concur. In our opinion all India should join this movement.

IT AFFORDS us much pleasure to notice that a National Mahomedan Association has been established in Bombay. It gladdens our heart to see that our Mahomedan fellow-subjects are up and doing for the amelioration of their condition.

AS CHIARINI'S CIRCUS and Menagerie were embarking for Manilla on board the s.s. Panay at Singapore on the 4th ultimo, the door of the cage of the performing tigers became loosened and swung open while being hoisted in a sling on board and the tigress sprang out on the steamer's deck. The greatest alarm ensued, the captain, officers and sailors running up into elevated position. The tigress was secured and got back into the cage by the tamer and Signor Chiarini without much difficulty, and without having caused more than a sad fright.

THERE ARE 1,325 foreigners in the service of the Egyptian Government, their salaries being reckoned at £373,704 a year. The Italians number 338, French 320, English 295, Austrians 106, Greeks 103, and the remainder is made up of other nationalities. We are not told how many native Egyptians are there in the service of the Khedive, and what is their aggregate income.

TUESDAY, 9TH MAY.

MR. MACKAY, the American millionaire—of Bonanza fame—has arranged to build a hotel in London somewhat on the scale of the Palace Hotel in San Francisco, which is equal in size to about five of the biggest London hotels. There will be sixteen hundred *suites* of rooms, and the cost of the undertaking is estimated at two millions sterling.

THE SECRETARY of State for India has made a grant of Sanskrit books to Pundit Shyamaji Krishnavarma, of Balliol College, in consideration of the great assistance the selected Candidates for the Indian Civil Service, resident at the University of Oxford, have derived from his instruction. The Pundit was recently the guest of the Revd. Stephen Gladstone at Hawarden, and had the honor of being introduced to the Prime Minister and Mrs. Gladstone. The Premier, in the course of a long conversation, asked him many questions, and expressed himself deeply interested in the well-being of the Natives of India.

WITH REFERENCE to the recent order of Government that no person other than a native of India shall be appointed to an office carrying a salary of Rs. 200 a month or upwards without the previous sanction of the Governor-General in Council, it has now been intimated that the Government of India will be prepared to consider favorably cases, in which, for special reasons, it is proposed to employ in the Government Service natives of Afghanistan, Persia, or other countries contiguous to British India.

THE ENGLISHMAN reports the following diabolical outrage:

> "David Ireland Stevenson, second Engineer of the Steam Tug *Electric*, is under arrest for the following alleged escapade. It is stated that at 2 p.m. on Wednesday, he was charged with culpable homicide not amounting to murder under the following circumstances. Shaikh Nizamat, a fireman of the vessel, and several others were taking their meals on board, when Stevenson went up to them and ordered them to go to their work. The men said they were taking their meals and as soon as they finished they would set to work. On this Stevenson struck Nizamat three or four kicks on his side and head, and the man, to escape being assaulted further, ran away. On this Stevenson took up a steel hammer and chased the man three times round the engine house. The man knowing that he was in danger of losing his life, threw himself into the river, and a strong tide running at the time, he was swept down stream. * * * Search was made all night for the missing man, it was not until yesterday morning that he was found. It seems that he was picked up by a passing [illegible], which landed him below Garden Reach.

We should like to know whether steps have been taken to bring the man Stevenson to justice.

THE TIMES devotes a leading article to Mr. Baxter's visit to India, and his conduct while out here, and declares that it is "not quite apparent why Mr. Baxter should be lectured for doing what one of a different race might have done without drawing down the heavy displeasure of the authorities." Quite so.

EIGHT FRENCH missions are to be despatched, four to the northern and four to the southern hemisphere, to observe the transit of Venus, which takes place on Dec. 6 next. The stations of which choice has been made are the French Antilles, the coast of Patagonia, Santa Cruz, Chili, Cuba, the coast of Florida, and that of Mexico.

THE NEXT issue of gold coinage from the English Mint will bear the impress of Her Majesty from a new die. This is the second die only which has been taken during the reign of Queen Victoria. It represents the features of the Queen as she is seen at present, and depicts her wearing the Imperial crown.

THE SON of the Jam of Lus Beyla, an independent native State in Sind, recently attempted to upset his father's authority. He got together a large following, plundered two small towns, and marched against the capital. The Jam met him and defeated him, and being deserted by many of his followers, the latter surrendered.

WEDNESDAY 10TH MAY.

THE INDIAN WITNESS says: "The brutal persecution to which members of the Salvation Army are subjected in many English towns must soon produce a reaction in their favor. One of their "Captains" is now in prison under a three months' sentence for the sole offence of persistently preaching in the streets." So preaching in the streets is not allowed in England. And yet what a hubbub was made in Calcutta when some restrictions were proposed to be imposed on preaching in the squares!

THE UNITED STATES buy nearly all the tea exported from Japan. The total amount exported last year was worth $7,950,000, of which $7,779,000 went to that country. Can't Indian tea find its way into America?

IT IS STATED that more than one-half of the institutions of the United States professing to give university education and confer degrees, now admit women on equal terms with male students.

THE NEXT INTERNATIONAL EXIBITION is to be held in the city of Amsterdam, Holland, in 1883. The capitalists, merchants and manufacturers of the country are already engaged in making extensive preparations for the event.

A NOVEL kind of exhibition is now open in Dresden, being a collection of newspapers and magazines of all countries. The exhibits comprise more than 1,500 periodicals, printed in fifty-five different languages. There are 291 in German, 124 in English, 154 in the Latin languages (French, Italian, &c.), 34 in Slave dialects, 7 in Finnish, and 75 in Asiatic tongues, and others.

A LARGE NUMBER of old gold, silver, and copper coins, chiefly of the Moguls, are reported to have been found in an unused drawer in the India Office London. They were sent to England, it would appear, some years ago for show at one of the International Exhibitions. So much for the care taken of Indian collections at the India Office.

THE MADRAS correspondent of the *Pioneer* thus takes leave of Mr. Hudleston, the retiring member of the local Council:

> Wholly inaccessible to vistors, Mr. Hudleston has been equally oblivious of the claims which Madras society has a right to prefer against the incumbent of so distinguished, and so well paid, an office as his own. Of anything in the shape of entertainment, Mr. Hudleston stands guiltless. His is the converse of Yniol's description: "our hoard is little, but our hearts are great." It is nothing less than a public disgrace that the public functionaries should be permitted to live in the hole-and-corner style so many of them now affect. When the princely salaries of the members of Council were fixed, presumably it was intended that their recipients should devote some portion of those amounts to public entertainments for the double purpose of upholding their own dignity, and of cementing society. I conceive that these gentlemen, with many others, hold a proportion of their official incomes in trust for such purposes: and a violation of that trust deserves a harsher name than I care to employ,

Rather hard. If high officials must "entertain" society, how can they hoard? Not long ago a President of the Governor-General's Council used to have his quarters at the United Service Club. He had not even a house of his own.

THE SAME correspondent writes:

> I have been watching with some interest the gradual curtailment of two things—ladies' dresses and ladies' hair. The rate of progress of each makes me wonder where either will stop and when. If they be not arrested soon, there will be very little left to arrest. It is ludicrous to note the result which cropping of the hair *en gercon* has effected. The style is barely endurable when the head is more than usually well-shaped, and laughing eyes and saucy mouth repress the protest that rises to your lips. But imagine a head shorn of its tresses, which has a bump on every part of the *cranium* where a bump ought not to be; and omitting all the intermediate superficies, cast your critical eye upon the extremest supports of the said head. You will either see a pair of many buttoned boots, the top button whereof is easily apparent, or a pair of Oxford shoes, between which and the nearest limits of the over hanging dress yawns a wide chasm of day light relieved by two perpendicularly parallel lines of party-coloured stocking. Add to all this suit trifling solar disturbances as the too visible rejection of superfluous underclothing, and that the prevailing dresses are of a somewhat diaphanous and close fitting white, and you will understand what my friend means," when I found earnestly contemplating a sylph-like form arrayed as above. "Well chappie,"—we are slowly becoming fashionable in Madras,"—"wondering what she weighs eh?" "No," quoth he "I'm wondering whether she has forgotten her *jupon*, or her dress."

Fashion reigns supreme.

THURSDAY, 11TH MAY.

OUR MEDICAL CORRESPONDENT, whose suggestions for the reorganization of the subordinate uncovenanted Medical Service we noticed in our issue of the 1st instant, writes again to say that, for the reform he proposes, he would make the Subordinate Judicial and not the Subordinate Executive Service his basis. The main feature of his scheme would be to amalgamate the two classes of Uncovenanted Medical Officers known as the Civil Medical Officers and the Assistant Surgeons into one class, which should be graded in the same manner as the Subordinate Judicial Service. The officers should begin with the lowest grade after examination. He would divide the service into five grades or classes, thus—

> Initial pay of the lowest grade Rs. 150; 2nd grade to consist of officers of above 7 years service and below 14 years, Rs. 250; 3rd grade, of officers above 14 years and below 21 years, Rs. 400 4th grade, of officers above 21 years

and b low 25 years, Rs. 550; 5th grade of officers above 25 years service, Rs. 750. This arrangement will secure men of worth who may begin with the charge of dispensaries and hospitals and end their career in the charge of Civil Stations.

Our correspondent would thus grade the Hospital Assistants: the first grade men to receive Rs. 30, the 2nd after 7 years' service Rs. 50, the 3rd after 14 years' service Rs. 75, and the 4th after 21 years' service Rs. 100. This scheme if carried into effect, our correspondent is of opinion, will raise a body of scientific men, who if contented will pursue their studies and researches in the intervals of leisure, which they may obtain after the performance of their professional duties. We hope Mr. Thompson will direct his attention to the position and prospects of the Uncovenanted Medicated Service.

WE HAVE been furnished with a copy of the reply which Raja Survakant Acharya of Mymensing has submitted to Government through the Commissioner of the Dacca Division in reply to the requisition lately circulated inviting opinion on the question of the abolition of imprisonment for debt and the arrest of *purdanushin* ladies. We need not reproduce the reply, which is out of date. The Raja is of opinion that India is not yet so far advanced as to receive the boon of freedom from imprisonment for debt; he would, however, modify the provision of the law in favor of *purdanushin* women. He would abolish imprisonment in their case.

A CORRESPONDENT thus comments on some matters connected with the Public Works Department in Bengal:

The men lower in the grade of Engineers have almost all attained promotion within a very short time after entering service and some of them have got two steps within the last few years, the upper subordinates on inadequate pay condemned often to serve in most unhealthy and miserable places have not been a hundredth time as fortunate. Among the engineers there were many vacancies by retirement, but none can occur in the grades of upper subordinates. It is in the power of the Head of the department to increase the numerical strength of Supervisors, and if the number be raised from 5-16ths the present strength to 6-16ths it will create some opening for them. Again, the pay of Engineers has been increased from their primitive scale, whereas that of the lower subordinates remains stationery, though the pay of the overseers, has been also raised. It is hoped that the Hon'ble Rivers Thompson will take our grievances into his kind consideration.

BABU RAMGOPAL SANDYAL, a respectable gentleman of Krishnaghur, gives the following harrowing account of extortions committed at Navadwip for the cremation of the dead. He took the corpse of his poor wife to Navadwip for cremation, and he writes:

"I was advised (by the *muddaforash*) to burn her with the fuel of the cart, in which I took her to Navadwip, having purchased it for Rs. 10, and thereby saved myself from the cost of buying fuel at the rate of a maund per rupee. Had I purchased fuel from the monopolists then more than Rs. 5 worth of fuel would have been required to burn her completely. I purchased only an earthern *kulsi* and a pot with a handful of sun-burnt rice and a drop of *ghi* at four annas, which are not even worth two pice; and when I asked the monopolists why such exorbitantly high price is demanded both for fuel and other necessary things, I was told in reply that the zemindar of that place takes annually a very large sum as *jumma* from them, and hence they could not help exacting money from the relatives of the dead.

We hope a full enquiry will be made into the matter by the District Magistrate. We should like to know what share has the zemindar in the exactions. If he takes only rent for the land used, we cannot dispute his right. In Calcutta the Port Commissioners charge tight rent for their lands used by the fuel-sellers near the cremation ghat. We think a fixed *nirikh* ought to be established by every municipality after the manner of the Calcutta Corporation.

WE ARE glad to learn from the *Behar Herald* that Raja Ram Narain Sinha of Khyra, south of Monghyr, has subscribed rupees 20,000 towards the water supply scheme of the town of Bhagulpore. The amount required is two lakhs of rupees, while the amount already subscribed is Rs. 140,000.

THE SAME contemporary has the following:

In the matter of Dawarka Nath Mukhtear, who was suspended from practice and reported for dismissal, by Mr, Grierson under the Legal Practitioners' Act giving certain information to the court, which Mr. Grierson deemed to be false, the High Court has passed the following orders.

No 497.

In the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal (Appellate Civil Jurisdiction.)

The 24th April 1882.

Present:

The Honorable Romesh Chunder Mitter, and Honorable Alexander Thomas Maclean, Two Judges of this Court.

In the matter of

Dwarka Nath, a Mukhtear practising in the Court of the Joint Magistrate of Patna.

For Dwarka Nath—Mr. R, E, Twidale.

I am of opinion that in this case there was no ground for taking any proceedings against the Mukhtear Dwarka Nath. It appears that he was acting on behalf of one Nirmal in an assault case. There was an enquiry made by the Police in this case and the Police made a certain report. There was another criminal case instituted by one Sheo Dyal and the complaint was referred to the police for enquiry. The Police reported that this complaint was connected with the case of Nirmal and, that they had already submitted a report in that case. Dwarka Nath who was also Mukhtear engaged by Sheo Dyal, acting under the instructions of his client stated to the Magistrate that the complaint of Nirmal which was then pending before another Magistrate had nothing to do with Sheo Dyal's case and it was stated that the two transactions or occurrences on which these complaints were made took place at different *times*. viz, one in the morning and the other in the evening. It may be that this statement was not true, but I think under these circumstances that the Mukhtear was bound to carry out his client's instructions, and to submit to the court that the one complaint had nothing to do with the other. I am therefore of opinion that there was no ground for suspending the Mukhtear. We acquit Dwarka Nath Mukhtear of the charge which was laid against him under section 14th of the Legal Practitioner's Act.

FRIDAY, 12TH MAY.

WE HAVE recieved a copy of the representation which the Rate-payers' Association of the Northern Suburbs of Calcutta lately made to the Commissioner of the Presidency Division. Their grievances are—want of roads and communications and neglect of the existing ones; works of improvement effected in localities inhabited by particular Commissioners irrespective of their necessity; giving out contracts for road-making and similar other works to individual commissioners; re-election of the same persons as Commissioners over and over; execution of works by the agency of the Municipal servants instead of by private contractors; neglect of sanitation; Sub-Committees instead of being elected yearly have been virtually made permanent standing Committees; individual Commissioners receiving and retaining contributions made by private individuals for any particular work; retention of the same person as Vice-Chairman year after year. We think the whole system of Municipal Administration should be hauled up by Government. We believe a Bill is on the anvil.

WE INVITE the attention of the Inspector-General of Police, Lower Provinces, to the following from our Gossain-Durgapore correspondent:

The income of cattle pounds having decreased they were farmed out by auction to the highest bidder since last year. This change of system has proved profitable and it is continued. But it behoves the district authorities to enquire how has this result been attained. The new system has proved a source of endless trouble, annoyance and expense to poor people whose cattle grazing on ordinary pasture lands are seized and impounded. The farmers do not care whether there has been actual trespass within the meaning of the law.

THE HINDU in reviewing the last annual report of the British Indian Association, says:

It is with great pleasure that we have perused the proceedings of the thirtieth annual meeting of the British Indian Association of Calcutta. It is impossible to admire too highly the patriotic and useful efforts of this oldest institution of the kind in India. The amount of information and political knowledge it displays in handing public questions and the disinterested readiness with which it gives the Government the benefit of its opinion whenever asked, have made it a political power in the country. Its influence increases in extent every year and the value of its opinion is now admitted not only in this country but in England also. In this Presidency where attempts have been made for the last ten years and more to start a similar association but with no success, the operations of an association like the one under notice possess more than ordinary interest.

THE SAME PAPER thus notices the opium question:

The new President of the British Indian Association Maharaja Narendra Krishna made a very able speech protesting against the agitation in England against the Indian opium traffic. Although we are convinced that this traffic is highly objectionable on moral grounds, yet we do not hesitate at the same time to condemn in unqualified terms any attempt of the English philanthropists to make India responsible for the policy set up by their representatives in this country. The opium traffic owes it existence to the unprincipled cupidity of the East India Company; and India had no voice in it. Nor can India be said to enjoy the fruits of this traffic; for what she gets from China she pays away to England in the form of payments to an overgrown and overfed foreign administration. Had it not been for this contribution of the moral weakness of the Chinaman to the Indian revenue, the civil and military establishments of India would have been less costly and more simple. But having allowed these establishments to work for so many years it will be dangerous to reduce them all on a sudden. Nor is it possible to make good the loss arising from the abolition of the opium traffic by these reductions in expenditure. Great savings may indeed be made by retrenchments in the military departments, but the reductions, taking them in all cannot amount to seven or eight millions a year. If Englishmen wish to earn a reputation for disinterested philanthropy, they should be prepared to pay for it. Maharaja Narendra Krishna takes a different view of the question and contends that the immorality of the traffic is not so great as it is represented to be and that the withdrawal of the Indian opium from the Chinese market will not place the Chinaman beyond the clutches of that dreaded drug; the Maharaja also thinks that opium is not altogether pernicious in its effects on the human constitution and that if taken in moderate quantities it is even beneficial to the health. Our information on the opposite side is equally emphatic, and which of the two sides has greater foundation in truth remains to be settled, and perhaps will never be settled. But there is yet a third side to the question. If the Chinese Government is reluctant to admit the Indian drug into its dominions, the Government of this country has no right to force it on them.

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Certainly not, but it has been proved over and over again that the Chinese Government is not sincere in its declarations to put down the cultivation of opium at home.

SATURDAY, 13TH MAY.

A CORRESPONDENT thus writes to the Lahore *Tribune*:

"In your issue of the 22nd instant I read a few lines about a European soldier maltreating some Bengal Babus at Rawalpindi. Indeed, such cases now occur but too frequently. Lately a coolie died from some blows he received from a soldier in the Regimental Bazar here. Your readers might recollect that only last year a soldier of the 22nd Norfolk Regiment killed a Native, and was, of course, acquitted. At a race held here last month, I saw a few natives and a number of soldiers standing together in a place where there was ample room for all; but the heaven-born would not have the earth-born Natives so close by them. So they began to kick them, and the result was, as might have been expected, that the Natives rolled on the ground and narrowly escaped breaking their necks. There's nothing to protect us against the red coats. Will Government do nothing to check their brutality?"

God helps those who help themselves. We think our countrymen ought to learn and practise this noble principle. Let them present a bold front, and the rampant Anglo-Saxon will learn better manners.

WE ARE requested to publish the following Resolutions passed by the National Mahomedan Association:

I. That a memorial be presented to the Secretary of State for India suggesting the strong advisability of an Executive Council being appointed to assist the Lieutenant-Governor in the administration of the Province.

II. That "memorial be presented to the Secretary of State for India urging the advisability of instituting a Provincial Council in Bengal based either wholly or partially on representative principles to assist by advice or otherwise in the Government of the Province.

III. That a petition be presented to the Chief Justice of Bengal and the local Government praying for a relaxation of the rules for higher grade pleadership and attorneys' Examinations in the case of the Mahomedans for the next five years as far as University Degrees are concerned.

CIVILITY costs nothing, and yet there are some Indian Civilians who do not seem to appreciate this inexpensive commodity. We cannot say whether Mr. Logan, the new Under-Secretary to the Financial Department, comes under this category, but we have received a string of complaints against him for not treating the clerks under him in a kindly spirit. We do not wish to publish the statement, because it is necessarily *exparte*, and the grievances may have been exaggerated, but we hope Mr. Logan will shew by his conduct that there is no truth in the allegations made.

WE HAVE much pleasure in reproducing the following from the *Pioneer*:

On the judges of the 1st Bench taking their seats, consisting of the Chief Justice and the newly appointed Mahomedan Judge, Mr. Justice Syed Mahmud, the Chief Justice, addressing the whole body of the Bar and a large number of natives said.—"I have much pleasure in introducing Mr. Justice Syed Mahmud to the Bar."

Mr. G. T. Spankie then addressed the Bench as follows.—

"My Lord.—It devolves upon me as the senior Barrister to express on behalf of the Bar the great satisfaction we feel at your Lordship's elevation to the Bench and to offer to your Lordship our sincere congratulations. This is the second time that an appointment to the Bench of this Hon'ble Court has been made from the Members of our Bar. We have had personal experience of your Lordship's worth, sound sense and goodness of heart when your Lordship practised at the Bar of this Court, and we feel sure that the same head and heart will guide your Lordship in your new duties. Your Lordship having won our friendship and esteem we avail ourselves of this opportunity of expressing our lively satisfaction and of tendering our sincerest congratulations."

Mr. Justice Syed Mahmud answered as follows:—

"Mr. Spankie and gentlemen,—I thank you very much for your kind congratulations. I need scarcely assure you that I intend performing to the best of my ability the duties assigned to me as judge of this Honorable Court. You remind me of the time when I practised at the Bar of this Court. It is true that I was honored with the friendship of many members of the Bar during that time, and now that I have been appointed to the Bench. I shall always endeavour to retain those friendships. Under the direction of His Honor the Chief Justice I shall always endeavour to perform my duties conscientiously and so as to give satisfaction. Again I thank you, Mr. Spankie and gentlemen, for your kind congratulations.

This was a novel scene. It is rarely that a Judge is congratulated upon by the bar on his appointment to the bench. But in this instance the felicitation was interesting, because the exchange of compliments was between the representatives of two important races of India.

WE ARE REQUESTED to publish the following report of the treatment of a case of cholera by Babu Tarini Churn Mozoomdar according to his peculiar mode:

A cholera patient was placed in the hands of Babu Tarini Churn Mojoomdar on the second day after the attack. The beating of pulse of the patient was not perceptible at the time and she was in a collapsed state. On the morning of the third day of the attack and the second day of treatment by

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Tarini Babu the beating of pulse became slightly perceptible, after which the patient began gradually to improve and it took nearly a fortnight to bring the patient round. The condition of treatment by Babu Tarini Churn is that a patient must at once be placed under his treatment; he declines to take up cases which had been previously handled by other practitioners or doctors.

A CORRESPONDENT WRITES: "An efficacious remedy for malarious fever has not up to this day been discovered, but one appears to have been found at last. Babu Srish Chunder Bose, medical practitioner, Kalighat, has prepared an "antipyretic mixture," which in many cases has been known to act with very good effect. Those who are suffering from this malignant disease would do well to try this medicine, which is not costly."

OUR KRISHNAGHUR CORRESPONDENT tells us that Babu Brojo Mohun Dutt, Rai Bahadur, Judge of the Krishnaghur Small Cause Court, has given a laudable proof of his lively interest in the cause of female education by offering seven prizes, 3 of Rs 100 each and 4 of Rs. 50 each, to be competed for by native female writers, for the best essays in Bengali, or if they choose in Sanskrit and English with Bengali translations. The subjects will be selected either by the Government educational officers or by the Text-Book Committee. The donor attaches this condition to his offer that approved essays will form good text-books for schools, and that they will be printed at his own expense for which a separate fund has been provided for. The proceeds from the sale of the essays will be devoted to the furtherance of female education. The prizes may be competed for by both zenana and school-going ladies. These prizes are offered to commemorate the successful administration of Sir Ashley Eden and the accession of the Hon'ble Rivers Thompson to the Lieutenant-Governorship of Bengal.

THERE WERE 314 deaths in Calcutta during the week ending the 6th May, of which 104 were from cholera, none from small pox, 66 from fevers, 20 from bowel complaints, 2 from accidents, 14 from pthisis and asthma, 19 from tetanus and the rest from other causes. Thirteen children were still-born, 39 died between the ages of 15 days and under and above 15 days and under one year; 42 persons died at 60 and upwards. Among non-Asiatic Christians the deaths were 8. The average of daily mortality was 48·5.

WE TAKE from the morning papers the following telegrams of the week:

London, May 8th.—The assassination of Lord Frederick Cavendish and Mr Burke has caused a feeling of universal horror. Mr. Parnell has issued a manifesto stating that the event will be disastrous to the Irish cause, and that Ireland's name will be sullied until the assassins are arrested. A special Cabinet Council was held yesterday and a further one will be held to-day.

The *Times* in a leading article to-day denounces the policy of the Government in Ireland.

8.—No trace has as yet been found of the Dublin assassins. Mr. Gladstone this evening moved the adjournment of the House of Commons, as a mark of respect to the memory of Lord F. Cavendish and Mr. Burke. Mr. Gladstone said it would now be necessary to recast the previous proposals made by the Government in respect to Ireland, and that he would introduce measures for the repression of crime in that country on Thursday next. The question of arrears of rent would be dealt with later on. Sir Stafford Northcote announced his intention of supporting the Government. Mr. Parnell said he recognised the necessity for repressive measures. The Lord Mayor of London has been required to call a meeting at the Guildhall for the purpose of drawing up a petition to the Queen to dissolve the present Parliament.

A man named Moore, lately arrived in England from America, has been arrested, on suspicion, in connexion with the Dublin assassinations.

The Chief Secretaryship for Ireland has been offered to Sir Charles Dilke, who has, however, refused to accept the appointment because the Chief Secretary is excluded from the Cabinet. The British Consul at New York is, on behalf of the British Government, offering rewards for information which will lead to the discovery of the perpetrators of the assassination.

The car-man who is supposed to have driven the assassins to the Phœnix Park has been arrested.

Mr. G O. Trevelyan, Secretary of the Admiralty, has been appointed Chief Secretary of Ireland, without a seat in the Cabinet.

The statement that the Lord Mayor had been requested to call a meeting to petition the Queen to dissolve Parliament is untrue.

10.—Parliament has adjourned till 9 o'clock to-morrow night to enable Ministers and many of the Members of both Houses to be present at the funeral of Lord F. Cavendish at Chatsworth to-morrow.

The Commons last night read for the first time the Bill for the repression of crime in Ireland, by which a commission of Judges will supersede the trial by Jury in the disturbed districts. The Bill authorises domiciliary visits, the expulsion of dangerous foreigners and summary trial of night prowlers. The widest powers are granted for dealing with the meetings of secret societies and in suppressing inflammatory journals. The duration of the Bill is fixed for three years. Messrs Parnell and Dillon both inveighed against the stringency of measures contained in the Bill. The Press generally approve of the Bill.

Sir C. Dilke, replying to a question in the House of Commons, said the British Government was concerting with France and other powers for the protection of the Europeans in Egypt.

THE DISTRIBUTION of prizes to the pupils of the Calcutta Madrasa took place this evening, Mr. Justice Wilson presiding. Mr. Wilson delivered an interesting address, which Newab Abdul Luteif acknowledged in suitable terms.

WE HAVE received a copy of the Address of the Mahomedan Literary Society to the Queen-Empress congratulating Her Majesty on her recent escape from the hands of an assassin.

WE HAVE to acknowledge with thanks the receipt of the under-mentioned publications and periodicals: 1. Report on the Police Administration of the Central Provinces for 1881. 2. Report on the Jail of Ditto for ditto. 3. A Ivanoff's Russian Gramar (16th edition) translated, enlarged, and arranged for the use of the English students of the Russian language. By Major Walter E. Gowan. (London.) 4 A Collection of Proverbs, Mottos and Maxims arranged alphabetically. By P. N. Dutt. 5. The Fellow-Worker—A monthly Journal, No. 1, May, 1882. 6. Report of the Jeypore Maharaja's College and its Subordinate Institutions for 1880-81. 7. Ramayana in original Sanskrit with Bengali translation—Ayudhya Kanda. Published by Protapchunder Roy and distributed *gratis*. 8. Bhugal Sutra or Elements of Geography in Bengali, compiled by the late Gopalchunder Bose and amended and published by Jogendrachunder Bose, B.A. 9. Copies of Testimonials of the Services of Raja Sivaprosad, C.S.I., Benares, 1881. 10. The Indian Homœopathic Review, for April, 1882. Vol. I. No. 4. 11. Probaha, a Bengali monthly. Edited by Damodar Mookerjee.

INDIAN ASSOCIATION FOR THE CULTIVATION OF SCIENCE.

(210, Bow-Bazar Street.)

(SESSION 1882.)

LECTURE by the Very Rev. Father Lafont, S. J., C. I. E., on Thursday, the 18th Inst., at 7½ P. M.
Subject: Optical Defects of the Human Eye.

LECTURE by Dr. Mahendra Lal Sircar, on Friday the 19th Inst., at 7½ P. M.
Subject: Change of State in Bodies by Heat. The Spheroidal State.

The Hindoo Patriot.

MONDAY, MAY 15, 1882.

IRELAND.

IRELAND seems to be on the threshold of a revolution. Her latest crime is the most shocking that has been perpetrated in the pursuit of her political end, and perpetrated just after a most important announcement on the part of Her Majesty's Government. Not a week ago Mr. Forster, the Irish Secretary, had tendered his resignation because he could not coincide with his colleagues as to the policy to be pursued in Ireland. He was for a policy of coercion and repression, whereas the Cabinet was in favour of a policy of conciliation and moderation. Force, said the latter, was no remedy, but forbearance in the present condition of Ireland, held the former, was worse. Mr. Forster was, however, alone in the Cabinet, who was opposed to the policy of pandering to the criminal freaks of the Party of Outrage, and he was necessarily obliged to withdraw. The Premier proclaimed the policy of conciliation as it is called, and selected no less a personage than the second son of the Duke of Devonshire as the executant of his policy. It was believed by all well-wishers of Ireland that the new policy was a message of peace, which the children of Erin would be too glad to welcome, but the mind of the populace even the keenest and highest statesmanship cannot always fathom. Within the twinkling of an eye as it were the messengers of peace, who were deputed to Ireland, we mean, the new Irish Secretary and Under-Secretary were murdered in a public park in a most diabolical manner. It is said that the assassins were American Fenians, but whoever they may be, the whole course of outrages in Ireland for the last few years shews that there is a wide-spread organization both at home and abroad, and that the American Fenians are but the compatriots of the Irish Fenians. Judging from a distance we must confess that the Irish have substantial grievances, and that the British Government have not taken adequate measures to give them redress. At the same time we detest the notion that the way to get redress to national wrongs lies through pools of blood. It is the violence of Young Ireland, which has to a great extent tended to postpone the day of remedy and relief. England has certainly been apathetic, sometimes cruelly unjust, but Ireland has been outrageous, sometimes bordering on revolution. This was not the spirit in which Ireland gained her great charter of political freedom, we mean the Catholic Emancipation. The leaders of the Irish people then fought not with the sword, the bayonet or the gun, but with the artillery of facts, reason, and eloquence, and they ultimately carried the day. Could anything be more effective than that a whole nation should speak in one voice for the righting of national wrongs, but at the same time would not strike one blow or shed one drop of blood? Such a moral demonstration has far greater effect than what the perpetrators of murderous outrages think their aggressive violence will have.

But what is Ireland's grievance? Mr. Gladstone diagnosed that it was connected with land. But his Land Act has done no good. Its main object was to rob Peter to pay Paul—to rob the landlord for the benefit of the tenant—and as a matter of fact many landlords have been reduced almost to beggary, but has this revolutionary measure pacified Ireland? No, not at all. Mr. Gladstone has done his best to conciliate the Irish—he has not worked the Coercion Acts rigorously, he has not checked the flood of violence raging on all sides, on the contrary he has courted, coaxed, and cajoled the malcontents, and the result is as disappointing as ever. They have returned blow for caress—raised a gory hand in exchange of the loving palm. But what is Ireland's grievance? Mr. Richard Congreeve, the apostle of Positivism, in a recent paper, rightly interpreted it. He wrote:

"Why is the Land Bill unacceptable? First, because it has the character of a bribe—its advocates are not slow to admit it,—a bribe to the Irish nation to barter for certain material benefits their proper object, their higher and just claims to be an independent state. I confront the two antagonistic demands as tersely as possible. Independence of the English Parliament is the one condition, Mr. Parnell avows it, of a satisfactory settlement; dependence on the English Parliament is the one condition on which Mr. Gladstone insists as beyond concession, beyond even discussion, unless I mistake him greatly. The English statesman is no doubt in accordance with actual English opinion; the Irish statesman, with greater prescience and a more sympathetic insight into the true issue, has in my conviction, the future with him. So long as the rulers of England hold to this curt arrogant denial of nation's fair claim,—it would seem they think it treason to assert it—so long peace is not possible; so long all that is attainable is an alternation of lulls and outbreaks, each successive crisis making the difficulty greater. But this Land Bill is unacceptable on a second, if nearly allied, ground. It tends, as the Irish leaders see, to fasten more securely on them that from which they would be free, what is called landlordism, which constitutes the main difficulty of their struggle, as it is the real strength of the connection between the two countries. In other words, it is in their judgment a wholly inadequate measure, though sufficiently in advance of the present state to hold out a great temptation. They would have done with half-solutions. Their action is not legal. No revolution is legal. Neither William of Orange nor Washington were in the strict path of legality, and a revolution tending to separation, such is the Irish movement under all its various phases—O'Connell—Fenianism—the Land League. This English statesmen cannot or will not understand. So two incompatible nations remain bound together by virtue of the superior strength of one. Their conflicting claims do not become more but less reconcilable as the generations succeed one another. How long will the stronger persist in its claim and persist in it as beyond argument: for in this lies the sting."

There is great truth in Mr. Congreeve's remarks. Ireland, we fear, will not be satisfied, till she gets Home Rule. And is there no means of complying with her prayer? We do not mean that Ireland should be dissociated from England, or that the Imperial Parliament should have no authority over the Emerald Isle, but what we contend for is whether there is no prospect of securing to Ireland domestic Government on a national basis. This is we believe the real Irish question, and though our voice is too feeble to reach the British Cabinet, we consider it our duty to record our honest conviction on the subject.

COOLIE IMMIGRATION TO ASSAM.

UNDER this head the last number of the *Aborigines' Protection Friend* has an article setting forth the action, which the Aborigines' Protection Society has taken on the subject. The article thus begins:

On January 6th last, the Governor-General of India gave his assent to a measure called the Inland Emigration Act, which extends to the territories respectively administered by the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal and the North-Western Provinces, and the Chief Commissioners of Oude and Assam. This Act has been promoted in the interest of the tea planters, who have given it every support in their power, while its provisions have been subject to searching criticism by Mr. Kristodas Pal, and the Council of the British Indian Association at Calcutta.

Some of the objections to this Act were well stated in the Council of the Governor-General of India, on January 5th last, by the Maharaja Jotendra Mohun Tagore, who, demurring to the argument that the Bill was a step towards the encouragement of free labour, pointed out that the maximum period for a labour contract had been extended from three years to five years, and remarked that the Government of India had, on a former occasion, declined to sanction such an extension of time. To speak of a measure characterized by this feature as promoting free emigration, is a perversion of language. The Hon. Mr. Inglis, another member of the Council, laid stress upon the increase of wages in the fourth and fifth years of the term; upon which the Maharaja asked why, if the additional rupee proved an inducement, the coolie could not be left alone to sell his labour in the best market he could obtain. He called attention to the fact that, while under the present law a deserter could be arrested without warrant beyond a limit of ten miles from the magistrate's residence, the new Bill circumscribed the area to five miles. He also objected to garden-sardars being subjected to much lighter restrictions than those which were imposed upon contractors, on the ground that the coolie was in need of equal protection whether he was recruited by the one set of agents or by the other. Sir Ashley Eden, Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, in defending the Bill said, that, "as the communication had improved, as Assam had opened out and become better known to the labouring classes of Bengal, each succeeding stage of legislation has somewhat relaxed the strictness of the regulations by which the transport and recruitment of labourers had been controlled;" and he declared that the Government "had tried gradually to arrive at free emigration as circumstances had permitted." It is very difficult to reconcile this statement with the extension of the contracts to five years. Sir Ashley Eden defended the extension of time on the ground that five years' engagements were allowed in the colonies; and the Hon. Mr. Whitley Stokes, the legal member of Council, added that five years was the term for which coolies might be engaged to serve in the French colonies. Surely, if Mr. Stokes had reflected for a moment upon the miserable condition of the Indian coolies in Reunion, he would have hesitated to refer to such a precedent as that of the French colonies. The same argument was employed by the Governor-General; but, although we do not intend to say one word in defence of the indentureship system as it exists in the British and French colonies, we must point out that the expense which the conveyance of the coolies causes the planters in those distant places, is relied upon by them as the chief justification for the five years' term, whereas, in the case of the Indian province the communication are now so improved that, as Sir Ashley Eden says, a labourer who leaves Calcutta one day can arrive at Dhubri, in Assam, the next. It is therefore manifest that the argument derived from the costliness of a long sea voyage does not apply to the case of the Indian tea-planters. Lord Ripon says, "I am told that in the case of many coolies who go to Assam, they are able, at the termination of their engagement, to procure land for themselves, and to settle down to cultivate it, and can also get employment for themselves and for their wives and children on fair terms on the tea plantations." But surely this would be equally certain to take place under a perfeely free system of emigration.

The Aborigine's Protection Society, it would seem, took the opinion of Sir George Campbell, who as the author of the Act of 1873 as a matter of course endorsed those provisions of the present Act, which had been copied from it, but he has taken a strong objection to the extension of the contract from three to five years. He writes:

I desire to draw attention to one radical point only, namely, the extension of the term of compulsory service from three to five years. I do not do so without having carefully looked at the reasons given by Lord Ripon for approving the Bill. I find that in truth he passed very lightly over this extension of the term, and that neither he nor the Lieutenant-Governor seem to have liked it. It was sanctioned for one reason only which is this, 'It is impossible to refuse this concession to the tea-planters while the colonies are allowed to engage coolies for a five years' term.'

No doubt during the debate testimony was given to the general good treatment of the coolies; but still the mortality among indentured coolies seems to have been very heavy in several districts, and to have been certainly two or three times as heavy as that among free coolies. The mortality in 1878 seems to have been enormous, and though there was subsequently some improvement, Lord Hartington stated at the end of last Session that, according to the later returns, it still exceeded eight and nine per cent. the annum in some districts of Assam, and was much higher in some gardens. A coolie sent to any district is bound to serve there in any garden not actually proscribed. It is true that in case of very excessive mortality a garden may be forbidden to imported labour, but I know well the extreme difficulty of putting in force such an order. It is ruinous to the individual planter, for he can get no free labour in such a place. The fact remains, that in gardens where compulsory labour is employed there is an excessive mortality, averaging nearly ten per cent. in some whole districts.

The writer in the *Aborigines' Friend* thus concludes:

That the Governor-General feels some misgivings at the probable working of the Act is, we think, shown by the resolution which was passed in Council on January 27th last. Stringent instructions are given to the local authorities to see that the coolies receive adequate protection, and the working of those provisions of the Act which are experimental is carefully watched. A correspondent writing to us from Calcutta on February 20th, says:—"A very important fact is mentioned in this morning's *Hindoo Patriot*. The Government engages coolies for the Commissariate Department in Assam, and the terms are, wages eight rupees per month, plus rations, and contract for one year, whereas the planters pay the coolies five rupees per month for the first three years, and six rupees for the remaining two years, and provide no rations; but where rations may be given the cost is to be deducted, and the term of the contract has been extended from three years to five years. As for extra pay for extra work, it can be earned by those labourers only who may be exceptionally strong."

It will thus be seen that the planters are enabled to obtain coolies on far more favourable terms for themselves than the Government consider it necessary to exact from the same class of labourers who are employed by the Commissariat Department in Assam. We are convinced that if the planters would encourage free emigration, they would obtain all the labour they require under the ordinary law. The Government of India in the resolution to which we have referred says:—"The improvement of communications with Assam is engaging the earnest attention of the Government and with the gradual attainment of this object, it is hoped that it may become practicable to leave both the employers and the employed to settle their relations in all cases under the ordinary law, as they do in other parts of British India." We are unable to comprehend on what principle of justice or expediency a government which expresses these enlightened views has been induced to extend the contract system from three to five years; and we therefore earnestly hope that Lord Hartington will refuse to sanction this provision of the new Act.

We wish the *Aborigines' Friend* had given the memorial of the Society. The Bill has received the assent of the Secretary of State, but we hope the agitation, which it has evoked will secure due protection to the poor labourers in Assam.

THE NEW JHANSI BILL.

THE present deplorable condition of Jhansi has for a long time occupied the attentive consideration of the Government of the North-Western Provinces. Sir John Strachey, when Lieutenant-Governor of those Provinces, deputed seven or eight years ago, a selected officer specially to enquire into the state of things in Jhansi. The zemindars of that province, as a body, are hopelessly in debt, and a large portion of the land has become covered with the *kaus* grass and ceased to yield any crops. In 1878 the Government of the North-Western Provinces proposed a scheme for the relief of the encumbered estates in Jhansi, and the scheme was embodied in a Bill which Mr. Bazett Colvin introduced into the Viceroy's Legislative Council. Under that scheme the Government was to take the estates of the embarrassed zemindars under its direct management, and when an estate had been freed from all debts and liabilities, it was to be restored to the old proprietor on certain conditions. One of the most important of these conditions was to be that the land should not be liable to mortgage or sale. This scheme, however was afterwards abandoned as impracticable. In April 1881 the Government of the North-Western Provinces suggested an entirely new plan for dealing with the Jhansi question. This plan has been prepared by Mr. Bazett Colvin, Junior Member of the Allahabad Board of Revenue, who, while an Additional Member of the Viceroy's Legislative Council, was in charge of the original Jhansi Bill.

The present Bill which, together with the Report of the Select Committee thereon, was presented to the Viceroy's Legislative Council on the 6th March last, makes no attempt whatever to introduce a system of direct management. It lays down that an indebted zemindar, or an officer appointed for the purpose by the Local Government, may apply to the Commissioner of the Division, stating the debts and liabilities of such Zemindar. The Commissioner may refer the application to an officer styled "the Special Judge," who is to be appointed for this purpose by the local Government. When the affairs of any zemindar are taken up by the special Judge all claims against the indebted zemindar are to be called in, and all processes pending against him in any other court are to be at once stopped. The special Judge will then proceed to investigate the claims against the zemindar, and in dealing with the claims, he is to have extensive powers similar to those conferred on the courts by the Deccan Agriculturists Relief Act. The special Judge will determine the amount of the debts and liabilities of the zemindar, and will ascertain the nature and amount of property possessed by him other than his proprietary right in land. If the total amount of a zemindar's debts amounts to less than six times his net annual profits, the Government will advance money to him at 5 per cent. The loan is to be repaid within ten years, and until it is repaid, the land is held to be mortgaged to Government. If the amount of the debt exceeds six times the net annual profits, then the property is to be put up for sale; and if no higher bidder appears, Government will purchase it for ten times the annual profits. The debts will be paid off, so far as may be practicable, and the zemindar's right in land will vest in the Secretary of State for India in Council. In all cases in which the proprietary rights shall vest in the Secretary of State for India in Council, the Zemindar will continue to hold his sir-land as an ex-proprietary tenant. On the final completion of any of these proceedings, that is to say when the zemindar's proprietary rights have been sold, or when they have vested in the Secretary of State for India in Council, or when the loan has been repaid, the Commissioner will declare the disabilities imposed on the zemindar to be removed. The zemindar will then be in this position. If he has taken a loan he will have to pay these sums in addition to his land-revenue, but they will probably be less than the sums extracted from him by his creditors. He will have his sir-land to live upon together with whatever remains to him out of his rental after the payments of instalments of the loan interest thereon, land-revenue and rates. He will be freed from all other liabilities and encumbrance, and, after the loan is repaid, will be restored to the full enjoyment of his rights.

If he refuses the loan he will loose his proprietary rights, in whole or in part, but he will be completely freed from debt, and will continue to hold his sir-land as an ex-proprietary tenant.

Such are the leading features of the new scheme which has been devised by the Government for the relief of the embarrassed Zemindars of Jhansi. For our part we are in favour of the plan of direct management by the State, which was proposed by the Government of the North-Western Provinces in 1878, and which was embodied in Mr. Bazette Colvin's Bill. That the system of direct management by Government has in similar cases proved successful does not admit of a shadow of doubt. The strongest objection that can be urged against this system is that the labour of managing such an enormous number of properties would be too great for any Government to undertake. Now, we think that as an act of bare and tardy justice to the hopelessly embarrassed land-owners of Jhansi, the Government should take their estates under its direct management. It is the bounden duty of the Government to give them a fresh start as the Government is itself wholly responsible for their present hopeless indebtedness. The new revenue system, which was introduced on the annexation of the province, was entirely unsuited to its circumstances. Under Maharatta rule the revenue demand varied with the character of the season and the actual outturn of the harvest. But this barbarous and unscientific system was at once condemned by our rulers since the introduction of British rule into the province; the land-revenue has been rigidly exacted in bad and good years alike. Nor was this all. During the Mutiny the zemindars of Jhansi were forced to pay the revenue demand twice over, first to the rebels and then to the British Government. Then came the disastrous famine of 1868-69, and the revenue rigorously exacted as if nothing had happened The inevitable consequence of all this has been to place the Jhansi zemindars hopelessly in debt. Common fairness, we think, demands that the British Government which is responsible for the misery and degradation of Jhansi should undertake the direct management of the estates of the embarrassed land-owners of that province If it should be necessary to incur some expenditure from the general revenues for this good work, it ought not to be grudged. The embarrassed zemindars, of the province should be given a fresh start after their debts and liabilities have been paid off. Under the new scheme a large proportion of zemindars, we fear, will be sold up. We hope that when the new Bill comes up before the Legislative Council for consideration the member in charge of it will state the number of zemindars whose debts would likely exceed six times their net annual income. Should the number of such zemindars be considerable, as we think it is, the new scheme ought to be abandoned. If the Government is not prepared to take the Jhansi encumbered estates under its direct management and restore them to their old proprietors after they have been pulled through their difficulties, it is much better that the matter be let alone. We need tell the Government that the zemindars would prefer to hang on hoping that something would turn up in the chapter of accidents to better their fortunes, to finally parting with their land which would too often be the case under the operation of the new scheme. They will not feel grateful to Government for selling them up. They will have every reason to exclaim—"Save us from our feuds."

But if a fresh start is to be given to the Jhansi landowners, the revenue system must be materially modified. We have said above that under Maharatta rule the demand of Government was never fixed for a term of years, but varied according to the produce. The great advantage of this system was, as Mr. Bazett Colvin, in introducing the original Jhansi Bill into the Viceroy's Legislative Council remarked, that it adjusted the revenue to the cultivator's means of paying it. Mr. Colvin went on to say: "In a good year they would pay more, in a year below average, less; in a bad year, hardly anything at all. This was an advantage of the greatest importance in a country where the harvests, from their dependence on rain, varied greatly and were always precarious." It is worthy of note that the Government has given no heed to these remarks of Mr. Bazett Colvin and made no sign of altering the revenue system. There can be no doubt that the disastrous famine of 1868-69 has had much to do with the present miserable state of Jhansi. But it should be remembered that that calamity also fell upon the adjoining Native States. The severe famine of 1868-69 was not confined to the British districts in Bundlekhand. Why, then, the Jhansi people alone should be unable to recover from the effects of the calamity? This question ought to be satisfactorily answered before our rulers proceed to devise a remedy for the hopeless indebtedness of the land-owners of Jhansi. If we want to cure a disease radically we must diagnose it properly and go to its very root. The application of superficial remedies only tends to intensify the evil, which it is sought to remove.

THE BISEN TALUKDARS OF NORTHERN INDIA.

WE OWE an apology to Dr. Rajendralala Mitra for not noticing earlier his very interesting account of the Bisen Talukdars of Northern Oudh which appears in the last number of the *Calcutta Review*. The paper contains a mass of information, which cannot fail to be instructive. The valley of the Gogra to the foot of the Nepal hills is mentioned in the Vedas as *Uttara Kosala* or Northern Oudh. It formed a part of the ancient Kingdom of Ayodhia, and on the partition of that kingdom after Rama's death, Northern Oudh fell to the share of his son, Lava. The successors of Lava were Kshatriyas of the solar line, bearing the tribal name of Sakyas. The birth of Buddha among them gave to the tribe its highest importance. The Sakyas gradually lost all power and influence and gave way to the Gupta dynasty. When the Chinese traveller FaHian visited the Gogra Valley in A. D. 403, the Sakyas as a dominant race had passed away and all Buddhist sanctuaries were in ruin. Two centuries later Hionen Thsang, another Chinese traveller, found it in the same ruinous condition. The history of the place for the next four or five centuries is almost a perfect blank. Tradition speaks of some non-Hindu races as dominant during that period. But the aboriginal tribes receded before their Hindu assailants. Remnants of these non-Aryan races are still met with in Northern Oudh occupying the lowest stratum of society. The people who contributed most to this revival of Hinduism were the Rajputs of the Kalahans, the Janawar and the Bisen clans, and it is of the last of these that Dr. Rajendra Lala Mitra gives an account in the paper before us.

The Bisens trace their origin to a Brahmin saint of the name of Mayura Bhatta. The saint is acknowledged by the Bisens to be the author of the *Surja-Satak*. Dr. Mitra identifies him with the poet of the same name, who is often noticed in Sanskrit literature, He had four wives. His fourth wife was a Rajputni, whose son Bisva Sen was the founder of the Bisen clan of Rajputs. Bisva Sen is said to have established a raj of his own with Majhauli for the seat of his government, and to have gradually extended his possessions in all directions. The descendants of Bisva Sen constitute the Bisen clan, and they hold a high position in society. In the present day there are in Oudh alone 13 Bisen Talukdars of superior rank with the title of Raja. Of the Talukdars of the first rank, those of Bhinga, Bahraich, and of Manikpur and Birwain Gonda belong to the valley of the Gogra; while the remaining ten belong to Protapgarh in Southern Oudh. Majhauli forms a part of the Gorakhpore district, its baron does not now represent a Talukdar of Oudh. The leading Bisen Chiefs of Nothern Oudh belong to the Majhauli branch. In the annals of the Bisens the history of the Rajas of Gonda, who were the most powerful among them, occupies a prominent place. On the rise of the Mahomedan power in Northern India Gonda formed a part of the empire of the Pathans, and was governed by a Subahdar. On the death of Raja Achalnarayan of the Kalahan dynasty, which had wrested Gonda from the Doms, the affairs of the district fell into great disorder, and one Protap Mall Bisen, a cadet of the house of Majhauli was appointed to preserve peace and order, and from him dates the rise of the Bisens in the Gogra Valley. Protap Mall soon became a leader and chief, and with the aid of his clansmen, greatly extended the area of the estate, which was originally entrusted to his care. He did not assume the title of Raja or disown his subordination to the Subahdar of Oudh. His son and grandson followed his example and remained loyal to the Subahdar. Pratap Mull's great grandson, Man Sing, assumed the title of Raja and refused all payment of revenue to the Subahdar, The time was very favourable to him. When Humayan was expelled from Delhi, and Sher Shah engaged in harassing wars in different directions, Man Sing had his opportunity and rose steadily in power and influence. When, however, Akbar ascended the throne one of the Imperial Generals defeated Man Singh, who was carried away as prisoner to the presence of the Emperor. What happened there is thus described by Dr. Mitra: "Akbar was surprised at the puny appearance of Man Sing and asked, how could such a pigmy as you commit so much mischief? This was more than the haughty Rajput blood of Man Sing could withstand, and he retorted by asking how does tiny little thunderbolt cause so much injury? The repartee pleased the Emperor, and he set the prisoner at liberty. He also restored him to his Raj and conferred on him the title of Maharaja with liberty to confer titular honors on others by offering the *tilak*; and the use of the kettledrum, when marching about from place to place. Thus was the foundation laid of a Raj, which held the foremost place in Northern Oudh for full three hundred years." Man Sing's eldest son, Lakshman Sing, succeeded to the chieftainship of Gonda. Luksman's son Narbahan Sing withheld like his grandfather the Government revenue and fell in battle, fighting against the troops of the Subahdar. He was succeeded by his eldest son Durjun Sing, who died childless, leaving the raj to his youngest brother Amar Sing. Amar's son Ram Sing was a very powerful and warlike chieftain who was constantly engaged in fighting with his neighbours. His successor, Datta Sing, refused to pay the revenue of his estates to the Subahdar. A large imperial army was sent to chastise him. A settlement was come to by which Gonda was made subject only to the payment of a tribute direct to the Nawab of Oudh. The glory of the House of Gonda rose to its zenith during the reign of Dutta Singh, and the decline commenced soon after his death. At the time of the Mutiny the Gonda raj was held by Debi-Baksh. He first escorted all the Government treasure into Fyzabad and then joined the standard of the Begum of Oudh. After the relief of Lucknow he fled to Nepal, and though many attempts were made to induce him to accept Lord Canning's amnesty, he did not leave the Begum. His estates were finally confiscated and awarded for good service to Maharajah Man Singh.

Of the chiefships which emanated from the House of Gonda, the important are those of Birwa, Manikapur and Bhinga. The estates of Birwa and Manikpur never rose to any great power and influence. But the chiefs of Bhinga played a prominent part in the affairs of the Gogra Valley. Bhiwani Sing, the younger son of Ram Singh mentioned above, became Raja of Bhinga, towards the close of the 17th century. Bhinga thus became a Bisen Raj. Bhiwani Sing was a valiant soldier as well as an able administrator. As Chief of Bhinga he converted a large tract of wilderness into a thriving and well-cultivated estate. He afforded full protection and every encouragement to his tenantry, who in return did him yeoman's service in his wars with his neighbours. Bhiwani died at the age of 95 years, leaving his raj to his only son Barwand Sing. Burwand gave shelter to the rebel Raja of Gonda, and thus invited an attack. The Nawab Vizier's army besieged the fortress of Bhinga. When all chance of defence was lost, Barwand took the way to Nepal. The ladies of his family rather than suffer the ignominy of being taken prisoners by the enemy begged to be at once beheaded. They resounded the name of *Hari* and put forth their necks to receive the fatal blow. Burwand

was overtaken by the enemy and killed. This horrid tragedy was enacted just a hundred years ago. Barwand's eldest son, Suraledamun Sing, who had fled made his peace with his suzerain and returned to his raj. He was succeeded by his only son, Raja Sree Sing, who was of a peaceful and religious turn of mind, and devoted the latter part of his life to pilgrimage and to translating Sanskrit religious books into the vernacular, leaving the management of his estates to his eldest son, Sarabjit Sing. In Raja Sree Sing's time an Englishman, a member of the Bengal Civil Service, named George Ravenscroft was murdered at Bhinga by dacoits. He had been Collector of Cawnpore and after embezzling a large sum of Government money he had with his wife and child retired to Bhinga and established an indigo factory there. On Mr. Ravenscroft's death his widow was married to Mr. Ricketts, then British Resident at Lucknow. Sarabjit did not survive his father. When Raja Sree Sing died in 1826 his grandson Krishna Dutta Sing, then a youth of 8 years of age, succeeded to the raj. The management of the raj during Krishna Datta's minority devolved upon his grandmother, Rani Vidya Kumari, and it proved highly beneficial to the estate. Raja Krishna Datta had three times to face the troops of the King of Oudh. At the annexation of Oudh half of the Bhinga raj was confiscated on account of a few guns having been found secreted in a jungle near the fort. Raja Krishna Datta died of an accident in 1862 and was succeeded by his son Udya Pratap Sing, the present Raja. As the latter was a minor when his father died, his estate was placed under the Court of Wards, and he was sent to the Wards Institution of Lucknow, where he received an excellent education. Since his assumption of the Raj Udaya Pratap Sing has done everything in his power to ameliorate the condition of this tenantry, and to win the good opinion of the officers of Government by his public services. He is a well educated and public-spirited talukdar of Oudh, and his patriotic feelings deserve high commendation.

THE SHOOSHUNG CASE.

THIS is a very hard case. A grievous wrong has been done to the Maharaja of Shooshung, whose family had been distinguished for loyalty to the British Government. The Maharaja himself is a quiet and inoffensive gentleman, and has always shewn a ready disposition to obey the orders of Government. And yet a gross injustice has been done to him. We had written before about this case, and as the Maharaja has submitted a fresh petition to the Viceroy, we will once more advert to the main facts of it. The ancestors of the Maharaja had received from the Mahomedan Government the estate of Shooshung including a large tract of land on the Garrow Hills to the north of the district of Mymensing. The East India Company on accession to power confirmed the sanad of the estate to the family, and also concluded a parmanent settlement of the land revenue including the Garrow Hills referred to. The Shoosung Rajas had all along enjoyed the estate including the Garrow Hills, until a dispute arose not many years ago in consequence of the arbitrary boundary line laid down by the Revenue Survey. The Maharaja of Shooshung far from accepting this boundary line protested against it and brought a suit against Government, and the High Court held "that the boundary line, laid down in the Survey Map as the boundary line of the said plaintiff's settled estate is not the true boundary line and that the said Plaintiff is not bound by the said Survey Map or by the order of the Collector of the 15th April 1859, and the subsequent proceedings thereon." On appeal the Privy Council left the declaration of the High Court unaltered.

The Privy Council Judgment clearly sets forth the bearings of the case. The Lords of the Judicial Committee remarked:

The object of this suit was two fold. It was brought to set aside the boundary line which had been laid down by the survey authorities, and confirmed by all the revenue authorities up to and including the Sudder Board of Revenue; and it further sought a declaration of the right of the Plaintiff, as the zemindar of the permanently settled zemindary of Pergunnah Shooshung, to the whole of the lands lying to the north of that boundary line within the boundaries set forth in the plaint. Now there does not seem to be much dispute or difficulty as to the western, eastern or north-eastern boundaries, but the difficulty in the case has been to say what is the northern boundary of the permanently settled zemindary of Shooshung, if it is not the line laid down by the survey authorities. The boundary claimed by the plaint is "the hills running along the north of the villages of Abul garai and Sensengarai upon the north." Their Lordships will presently advert to the difficulty of giving a definite interpretation to that description of the northern boundary. At present it is sufficient to say that the first object sought by the suit has been fully obtained; that the Ziliah Judge found that the survey authorities had erroneously laid down the boundary line; that although there was some difference of opinion in the division bench to whom that decision of the Zillah Judge went in the first instance by appeal, all the judges composing the Full Bench of the High Court concurred in ruling that that line had been improperly laid down; and that it was not binding in any way upon the Plaintiff.

There is no cross-appeal against that decision, and the boundary line in question must therefore be taken to have been conclusively set aside.

The only question then which has been brought here by appeal, and the only question with which their Lordships have to deal, is whether the Plaintiff, the Appellant, has made out his title to the declaration sought in his suit of his right as zemindar to all the lands within the boundaries described in the plaint. Their Lordships have no hesitation in saying that they concur entirely with the High Court in thinking that the Appellant has given very strong evidence of rights of dominion exercised within the forests lying to the north of what may be called the survey line, and of rights of ownership as zemindar and possession as zemindar of certain villages more particularly those villages which are referred to in the judgment of Mr. Justice Phear, as mentioned in the ruboocarees of Mr. Irwin and Mr. Inglis, and in the final decision of Mr. Jenkins the Commissioner.

In respect of those villages there was distinct contest whether they belonged to zemindary of Shooshung, or whether the Government had a right to assess them as belonging to the territory alleged to be independent and unsettled, or whether they belonged to the Cossya Rajah; and the result of those proceedings was to affirm the title of the Rajah of Shooshung.

Again:

Their Lordships cannot refrain from expressing their opinion that it is extremely desirable that whatever means may be open to the Government for defining and ascertaining the boundary of the Plaintiff's zemindary and his rights in this large tract of land which under the special Act of 1869 has been put under the peculiar jurisdiction thereby created, should be taken with as little delay as possible.

There may be sound political reasons founded on the peculiar character of the Garrow tribes which justify such an enactment. But care should be taken to prevent such abnormal legislation from interfering more than is absolutely necessary with the private rights of a zemindar under the Perpetual Settlement. And it is but fair that the Plaintiff, who has already been put to so much expense and trouble in relation to his property, should be relieved from further expense and trouble as much as possible. It must be, one would think, within the power of the survey officers to ascertain the true boundaries of his settled zemindary which upon the evidence would certainly seem to comprise the villages as to which he has given such strong evidence of title, and presumably, at least, so much of the disputed land as lies to the south of them.

Their Lordships, therefore, will humbly recommend to Her Majesty to vary the decree of the High Court by inserting the further declaration stated above and subject to that variation to affirm the decree; and they think that, there being some variation of the decree, but that variation not being a very substantial one, or going to full extent of what was claimed by the Appellant, each party should pay his own costs of this appeal.

But how did the Government deal with the Maharaja? His petition of appeal to the Privy Council was admitted on the 10th February 1869. On the 10th September 1869 was introduced in the Governor-General's Council the Gorrow Hills Bill, which summarily curtailed the rights of the Maharaja of Shooshung to the Garrow Hills. This Bill was passed on the 24th September or within fifteen days from the date of its introduction. The Bill was introduced at Simla, and the Maharaja, who was vitally interested in it, had no knowledge of it. The Bill having been passed the Maharaja has been practically put out of Court.

Could any thing be more hard or more unjust than this? Seeing the judicial decree the Government apparently sought to confirm its act of spoliation by an Act of the Legislature. It added insult to injury by offering the Maharaja Rs. 50,000 as compensation for his rights and interest in the Garrow Hills. Whether the compensation was at all proportionate will be seen from the following facts:

That your memorialist submits that the sums offered were wholly inadequate as compensation for the deprivation of rights from time immemorial your petitioner and his ancestors have continuously enjoyed. Your memorialist will be able to show that, even at the time when he has stopped from further exercise of the rights in the Garrow Hills, his annual income was upwards of 16,000 rupees from rent and produce of timber of the Garrow Hills. And his right to mines and minerals had never been properly put in force, because your memorialist was not in a position at the time to lay out requisite capital. Your memorialist had over and above these sources of income, the valueable right of capturing elephants, and the annual income from this source alone used to be considerable, varying as it did from 40,000 to 60,000 rupees a year. Your memorialist does not adduce any evidence on this point, because it will add considerably and inconveniently to the bulk of this petition, but your memorialist is prepared to show that the amounts mentioned are below and not above the actual income from this source that he has had all along enjoyed, while gradual improvement in communication would undoubtedly tend to improve and increase the income. Your memorialist therefore prays that an enquiry by Arbitration should be ordered.

That your memorialist having regard to the value of the property in the Garrow Hills, could not accept such small compensation as was offered to him by the Judicial Commissioner.

The Maharajah in his memorial further says:

That your memorialist further humbly and respectfully ventures to affirm, that it is a thorough mistake to suppose that by the Garrow Hills' Act 1869, the rights of your memorialist to timber, mines, or any other produce within the Garrow territory, which rightfully belonged to him have been in any way affected; the sole right which appears to have been withdrawn and for which compensation should be assessed, being the rights to collect "cesses, tributes and exactions" which are now to be raised by Government itself through its officials.

That in the previous memorials your memorialist has also respectfully represented to the Government of India, the action taken by the Government of Bengal in restraining your memorialist from opening mines, cutting timber, capturing elephants, and exercising other forest right which he and his ancestors had enjoyed without interruption from time immemorial, and the offering of inadequate compensation in lieu thereof.

That unfortunately for your memorialist he has up to this time received no redress of the grievances set forth and complained of in the aforesaid memorials.

Happily we have a righteous Government in charge of Indian affairs. We feel confident that Lord Ripon will take into his gracious consideration the facts of the case, and do justice to the aggrieved Maharaja. The high-handedness with which he has been treated is indeed a reproach to British name and justice.

EUROPEANS AND NATIVES.

WE have received the following letter from a highly placed European correspondent in Bombay:

SIR,—I have been wondering, and I believe several others have also wondered, why it is that natives are not called on to join in the volunteer movement. If they are so loyal and true to the British Government that they are henceforth to be its sole representatives in the Uncovenanted Service, *vide* the recent Budget speech; surely they are sufficiently loyal to carry arms, and patriotic enough to defend their country and venture their lives in defence of the Government that has done so much for them. The strange part of the whole matter is that since that Budget speech, most vigorous efforts have been made by high officials to urge Europeans and Eurasians to join the ranks of local volunteer corps, which as you are aware do not admit any natives, not even Parsees.

Why is this thurly? It is a puzzle only to be solved by Government.

On the one side Government has committed itself to a policy that in a few years will fill the whole of the

Uncovenanted Service with native officers, and on the other hand it seeks to arm Europeans to prevent —what—one can only imagine—to prevent an outbreak similar to that of 1857 and one that will be fostered by these very same native civilians.

This appears hardly just or generous to either side. On the one hand the Europeans are asked to volunteer to defend, what?—Certainly not their own or their children's interests, for the Government promises that none of their children shall even enter the service of the Government which the Fathers volunteer to defend.

On the other, the natives receive a substantial recognition of their loyalty by being promised a share in the Government of their country to the exclusion of the men, or rather the children of the men, who are called on to defend it, whilst the natives whose interests are all concerned in the defence of the Government, receive a decided thrust to their loyalty by being told that they must not bear arms.

Now, Sir, I ask you, a native yourself, if you can recognise such a policy as just to either European or *Natives*.

It shows an undoubted dread of the non-European population of India, with a desire to favour them at the expense of the Europeans who, the Government is perfectly well aware, are far too honorable and noble-minded to resent any of its orders.

To say the least, a very bad compliment is paid to the loyalty of natives, and the whole matter is a case of "damning with faint praise."

The races of India are very mixed, but it is no justification for saying after years and years of possession that the Europeans have no right to assist in the inner working of the great machinery of the State. They have as good a right as the Mussalmans who from being the conquerors of India have since become amalgamated with the original races of the country, as part and parcel of the whole, and I maintain that to make invidious distinctions between the various portions of the community is to court weakness, to encourage disaffection, and to divide what might be under law, justice, and increased civilization, a United Kingdom with but one heart, one interest and one Queen-Empress—God bless Her!

I feel sure, Sir, that yourself and all other enlightened natives will go with me in saying that this is the dearest wish of the *people* of India, Black, or White, Hindu, Mahomedan, Christian, or Atheist; we desire to become a united nation and to be freed, in all matters relating to our welfare as a nation, from invidious distinctions. The time will come, I trust, when in social matters we shall be all able to meet each other on the footing that obtains amongst various ranks in other countries, but for that happy millenium we must "bide a wee," though meanwhile I can see "no just cause or impediment" why the great Akbar's principles cannot be acted on, and the State be ruled by the best men the country can produce without reference to creed or colour; or why those men and their servants should not be permitted to defend their country, their rights, and their homes, from internal tumult, or foreign ingression.

Time has been when the appointment of men from England was necessary since the interests of England demanded it, but now that the country is full of educated men of all sorts, it appears quite unnecessary. Let competition for all ranks of the Indian Civil Service be open to all classes *in India* and let the best men win.

If India is to be for the Indians, by all means hand over the country to them, and in the term Indians will be included all ranks, classes, creeds, and colours; but to continue the present system of making invidious distinctions in the service, of framing elaborate rules for one set that do not apply to another, of setting one honorable man to watch another honorable man, of gagging transactions betwixt European and Native and of arming one class in case the other secedes is not the way to insure the safety of the country or the true approval and respect of its teeming millions.

Your &c.,
"United we stand, divided we fall."

Bombay;
2nd May, 1882.

We fully appreciate the spirit of our correspondent—his banter too—but is he prepared to go the whole hog? We quite feel the political injustice done to our countrymen by denying them the privilege of serving as volunteers when they are entrusted with high official duties. The inconsistency which underlies this policy is glaring enough. But our correspondent ought to remember that the children of the soil have an inherent right to serve their country and sovereign, and when they are qualified for particular offices, they have as Her Majesty has herself graciously declared a preferential claim thereto. But if the Europeans domiciled in this country wish to cast in their lot with the children of the soil, they ought to be prepared to take their stand on an equal footing with them in all other matters. How can they, while demanding equal treatment with the natives in the dispensation of patronage, claim exemption from the jurisdiction of the same criminal courts, which try the latter, refuse to attend the same school, which are attended by the latter, or assert political superiority by insisting upon exemption from the Arms Act? We quite appreciate the force of the saying, "united we stand, divided we fall," but unfortunately it is the Europeans domiciled in India, who make a caste of themselves, who keep themselves aloof from the natives of the country, who claim exceptional privileges, and who assert themselves as the dominant race. When they do all this, are they not inconsistent in claiming to be treated as children of the soil only when patronage, pay, and pension are concerned? We ask our correspondent to answer this question.

LATEST NEWS AND NOTES.

WE HAVE received the following valuable letter from Col. Tennant:

H, M's Mint, May 1st, 1882.

Dear Sir,—You may have seen that a comet was discovered in America on March 18. It is expected to be very bright but is still very far off, and I suppose was the origin of the announcement a few days ago on the authority of a Benares Pundit.

In case any persons may wish to seek it out I have calculated the following places from the best rough elements known to me as yet.

G. M. T.	R. A.	N. Dec"	Log. Δ
	h. m. s.		
May 10·0	23 : 35 : 47°	74 : 45·0	9 95054
15·0	1 : 37 : 46°	72 : 08·9	9 94044
20·0	3 : 06 : 30°	63 : 36·0	9 93392

Yours faithfully,
J. E. TENNANT.

WE HAVE received the names of the following subscribers to the Eden Memorial Fund since our last:

		Rs.
Amount already subscribed	...	23,540
Hon'ble Mahomed Yusuff	...	100
Babu Sagore Dutt ...	...	10
,, Baneymadhub Sen...	...	10
,, Pearymohun Banerjee	...	10
,, Boicuntnath Bose	...	10
,, Damoodur Das Burmon	...	25
Newab Ahmed Ali ...	...	25
Hon'ble Ameer Ali ...	...	100
Raja Tarashchunder Panday, Pakour...	..	200
,, Promothonath Roy Bahadur, Dighapatea	...	500
Kumar Rajendranarain Roy, Jaidebpur	...	100
Raja Suttyanund Ghoshal Bahadur ..	...	25
,, Harendra Krishna Bahadur ...	...	25
Maharani Surnomoyee	...	500
Babu Radhabullub Chowdhry, Town Sherpur	...	50
,, Benodebehary Mullick ..	...	10
,, Madhubkissen Sett... ...	...	10
,, Harachunder Chowdry, Zemindar, Town Sherepore	...	100
,, Gurudas Banerjee, D. L. ...	...	10
Pundit Moheshchunder Nayrutna, C.I.E.	...	10
Babu Charuchunder Mullick ...	...	20
,, Shamachurn Lahiri ...	...	15
,, Protapachundra Ghosha	...	50
Per Mr. Manockjee Rustomjee, Newab Abdul Gunny C.S.I. Dacca	...	500
,, Ashanoolla, Dacca	...	500
Total	...	26,455

MR. PIRIE DUFF, we are informed, is a candidate for Kircaldy, which it is said has resolved to put out Sir George Campbell. Sir George has certainly proved useful to India in the House of Commons, but by his brusque manner he has unfortunately made himself exceedingly unpopular both in and out of the House. Mr. Pirie Duff is the son of Dr. Duff, and takes a genuine interest in India. If Sir George cannot retain his seat, we shall certainly be glad to see Mr. Duff returned to Parliament.

THE STATESMAN in its last Saturday's issue returns to the question of the repeal of the import duties. We have barely time to make a few brief remarks. As usual our contemporary is candid and courteous, but somehow or other he cannot go beyond his own limited range of observation. We quoted Lord Northbrook in support of our position that the import duties were levied for revenue and not for protection, and referred to his Lordship's commercial policy to shew that if the duties had been protective in their operation or tendency, surely such an eminent free trader would not have retained them. In reply our contemporary says: "The duties were not imposed with the object of protection, but for purposes of revenue. Exactly what we have always said. But can our contemporary quote Lord Northbrook as saying that the duties had no protective effect or tendency?" But what did the quotations we gave in our last mean? With due deference to our contemporary we will again reproduce some of the passages we cited in our last. Lord Northbrook said: "India is a far poorer country than England and therefore we cannot obtain a large Customs revenue upon a few articles, and are obliged to draw a large number within our net." What does this mean? Would Lord Northbrook have advocated the retention of the import duties, if he had considered them protective? His Lordship went further, and after comparing the advantages and disadvantages of direct and indirect taxation gave his preference to the latter. His Lordship said: "The army of tax-gatherers, on low pay, which would be let loose over the country to collect new Excise, would probably involve a larger charge to the Government than the cost of collecting the Customs duties; and what is of more importance, by the imposition of a new Excise duty or of direct taxation under the best arrangements that could be made to levy either, the people of India would in my opinion have to pay a larger sum than they would gain by the reduced cost of articles which would be affected by the abolition of our Customs duties." Further: "I have no hesitation in asserting that the political evil of giving up our Customs duties, or a large part of them, and of imposing fresh taxes in their place, would be great. Whatever may be the objections to Customs duties they possess the advantages of being collected easily and paid without pressure. These advantages are of peculiar importance in India, where new taxes are particularly liable to occasion popular discontent. To substitute direct taxes or new Excise duties for the Customs duties which are now imposed upon foreign goods seems to me to be a policy which would be contrary to the interests of the people of India, and which no statesman with a knowledge of India and a sense of responsibility could be found to propose." We ask—would Lord Northbrook, himself as good a free trader as our contemporary, have said all this, if he had thought that our import duties were protective in their operation or tendency? If our contemporary would not read the above remarks in the spirit in which they were made, we can only regret it. We gave in our last the list of the articles which were subject to import duties; there was hardly any competition with most of them in India; the new industry in woollens was hardly worth consideration. It is true that the Trades' Association complained of these duties, because they were petty and annoying, but because a trader may not like to pay a duty, is that a reason that the duty should be condemned as protective? We have neither time nor space to go further into the subject in the present issue.

THE GOOD PEOPLE of Bag Bazar and its vicinity, it would seem from the representations made to us, have been thrown into something like a panic in consequence of an alleged attempt at an outrage upon a poor country girl, a new arrival, whilst she was returning in company with her husband, who was somewhat ahead, after bathing in the river. The girl it is stated was taken by force into a room, and an attempt was made to outrage her modesty. A complaint was lodged before Mr. B. L. Gupta, the Presidency Magistrate, who upon the evidence adduced acquitted the accused. We do not blame the Magistrate, for he must form his judgment upon the evidence tendered, but we think the neighbours, who are now interesting themselves in this matter, ought to have provided the complainant with proper legal assistance when the case was under trial. There is no appeal against an acquittal, and so far as the judicial machinery is concerned, the wrong, if actually

committed, is past remedy. But there is sufficient evidence before us to shew that the report of the outrage has greatly alarmed the people of the neighbourhood, particularly ladies of respectable families who generally go to the river to bathe in the early hours of the morn. We think the Commissioner of Police should enquire into the matter, and provide for necessary protection.

THE STATESMAN is carrying on a controversy with Maharaja Narendrakrishna on the subject of the consumption of opium by the people of Bengal with special reference to his remarks on the subject at the last annual meeting of the British Indian Association. Our contemporary thus formulates the propositions affirmed by the Maharaja :

So that his evidence goes to establish three points —(1) Opium is much resorted to in this country, especially by old persons, as a medicine ; (2) this frequent use of opium as a medicine results in those who use it becoming confirmed opium-eaters ; (3) as they, however, continue to use it in moderation, it not only does not injure them, but enables them to go about their avocation in the enjoyment of better health than would otherwise be the case. We do not say that the Maharaja's testimony is alone sufficient to establish all these points, but no one will question its good faith, or that it must be regarded as weighty. We may at least base upon it the safe statement that the habitual consumption of opium is not uncommon among elderly persons in this country, and that intelligent and well-informed natives believe that the moderate, even though habitual, use of opium is beneficial, to old persons. The Maharaja of course, admits that the immoderate use of opium is injurious ; but he says nothing to lead us to think that immoderate opium eating is common or anything but very uncommon, among his aged countrymen, He says, moreover, that not a few young men wean themselves from drinking habits by betaking themselves to opium-and, though he does not say that the change is beneficial, he clearly implies it. We have abstained from giving any opinion of our own on the questions here raised. We want to be clear about our fact in the first place, and we shall be glad to receive evidence from reliable persons either confirming or tending to rebut the Maharaja's testimony, for which we are much indebted to him.

We for one are willing to give our testimony in favour of the Maharaja's statements. Of course it is difficult to give the percentage of elderly persons in Bengal who take opium as medicine, but we know that there are many who have been cured of their maladies and whose lives have been prolonged by the moderate use of opium. Opium has a marvellous healing effect in a damp country like Bengal. It is not unfrequently recommended by our native physicians when a patient is above forty years of age.

THE FOLLOWING has been sent to us by an Indian Oscar Wilde. It is clear that he is, like his brethren in Europe, either supremely green or exceedingly wicked :

The great sensation of the day early last month in England was the marriage of Sarah Bernhardt. The *Times* devoted to it a column in its most philosophic style, and all the other papers followed suit, each in its own style. The reporters and specials dogged her step, at every turn, recording even the most trivial incidents in connection with this by no means extraordinary event. *Punch* very aptly calls it a Transit of the constellation Sara through a wedding ring. The first gentleman in England took his stand at a railway station to have an opportunity of congratulating the erratic Diva on the change in her condition. The lucuberations of the English press have been circulated all over the world, and no English reader has failed to read them with unflagging interest. Indians cannot understand this, for they can see in the bride only an unmarried woman of thirty-five with a son of twelve years by her side ; but they should know that honor is done in her person to a humourous writer, a facile sculptor, an accomplished painter, a charming songstress, the perfect *Dame aux Camelias*,—in short to the genius of Fine Arts. It is because the same consideration is not shown in India that Fine Arts do not thrive here. We want at least a Lieutenant-Governor to stand at the railway station at Allahabad to cogratulate an Indian Sarah, and our Jeuness Doree to be at Howrah to welcome our Empress of the Arena before we can expect Fine Arts to thrive here.

WE HAVE RECIEVED a copy of the Bogra memorial, being an appeal to the Viceroy against the decision of Sir Ashley Eden in the Sankirtun case. We have discussed this subject *ad nauseam*, but will notice some of the salient points in the memorial. The memorialists state that the Lieutenant-Governor in arriving at his decision has proceeded upon the following three material findings of facts :

A. That Mr. Sharp was not aware, when he ordered the arrest, that a police pass had been obtained for the procession.

B. That being ignorant of the nature of the procession Mr. Sharp's object was simply to take precautions to ensure the native quarter of the town against the risk of fire from the torches which were used on the occasion.

C. That the moment he learnt that there were respectable and responsible persons in the procession, he at once withdrew all restrictions on their movements.

Your petitioners, under the circumstances cannot but feel aggrieved, that the statements of fact made by them and to which several of them had pledged their oath either in court or in formal affidiavits filed by them, should have been entirely ignored by the Government of Bengal and the counter statements made by Mr. Sharp in his defence should have been implicitly accepted, though they were not tested by cross examination and though those statements were opposed to the probabilities of the case and the legitimate inferences arising from undisputed facts.

We entirely concur. As we said before Sir Ashley Eden's decision in the Bogra Sankirtun case was most unfortunate, because he based it upon an *exparte* statement of facts. He was evidently misled by the Commissioner.

IT IS BECAUSE Lord Ripon's Government is righteous and the people have the highest confidence in it we venture to bring this case of a poor clerk to his Lordship's notice. This clerk, Babu Dwarkanath Pal, was employed in the Military Pay Office, Allahabad, where he had served for 23 years, but in an unlucky moment submitted an anonymous petition to his official superior against some of his brother clerks. The result was his criminal prosecution for defamation, he was punished by the Court, and has been dismissed by the head of his office. What appears to be very hard is that the poor clerk, after having faithfully served Government for 23 years, is turned out of the service on account of a matter which was certainly of a private nature. May we venture to express a hope that His Excellency the Viceroy will be pleased to look into this case, and do him justice. The poor man ought at least to be allowed his pension, to which he is fairly entitled.

THE INAUGURATION of Sridhur Bansidhur School in Newabgunge near Barrackpore in its new building was an affair of more than ordinary interest. That school owes its rise to the liberality of Babus Sridhur and Bansidhur Mundal, who have not only given it a local habitation, but also endowed it with funds. A rare public interest attaches to the ceremony because Mr. Croft, who presided, vindicated the educational policy of Government in the address he delivered on the occasion. We will give a few extracts from this very interesting address. Mr. Croft said :

Well then, gentlemen, I hope I have made it clear that there is some importance about the occasion which has brought us together, arising from the fact that this is, if I am not mistaken, the first school to which the promise of a grant-in-aid has been made, notwithstanding its being in open and declared competition with a Government School of the same class. Such importance as that fact may be thought to possess derives its significance from the Education Despatch of 1854, about which we have heard a good deal of late, and I believe are likely to hear a good deal more. It seems to me, however, that a certain amount of misapprehension exists as to the real objects of that despatch ; so that I may be pardoned if I touch for a moment on what its intentions appear to me to have been. In that celebrated State paper, the Court of Directors declared that, seeing it was impossible to provide, from Government funds alone, the amount required to carry out that great development of education along many lines which they contemplated, it had become necessary to organise a system of grants-in-aid, so that private liberality and enterprise in matters of education might receive due encouragement, and spirit of reliance upon local exertion and of combination for local purposes be fostered. In order to carry out that policy it was laid down that, as a general rule, no Government colleges or schools should be founded for the future in any district where a sufficient number of institutions existed, capable, with assistance from the State, of supplying the local demand for education. The grant-in-aid system, in fact, was to be the means by which the future multiplication of schools was to be effected ; and the Court of Directors (to quote the words of the despatch) "looked forward to a time when any general system of education provided entirely by the Government might be discontinued." Well, gentlemen, any one who knows the history of education in Bengal during the last quarter of a century, will be aware how amply that expectation has been realised. "A system of education entirely provided by the Government" is altogether a thing of the past. If there are still eleven colleges in Bengal maintained by Government, there is the same number, college for college, under private management, and their number is increasing yearly. If there are fifty high schools under Government management reading for the University Entrance Examination, there are 180 private schools of the same class and standard. Among middle schools, whether English or Vernacular, those under private management exceed Government schools in the proportion of eight to one. As to primary schools, we have taken up, encouraged, and organized a widespread indigenous system of education ; so that in that class there are now 2,000 private schools for every one that Government maintains. Do we not find, gentlemen, in these facts, a quite remarkable realisation of that state of thing which the despatch of 1854 foreshadowed in such cautious terms ? The country is covered with schools of every class ; all but a small fraction of which owe their existence and their continued maintenance to local and private efforts, the efforts of those who, having themselves enjoyed the benefits of education, are anxious to extend the same advantages to their poorer neighbours among the rising generation. I have maintained before, and I confidently repeat the statement, that our zemindar graduates and other wealthy and educated men are among the foremost supporters of education in this country. That is "downwards filtration ;" that is the very spirit which it was the object of the despatch of 1854 to evoke. And I feel no hesitation in saying that, could the framers of that despath witness the extension of education, due to private enterprise, in Bengal at the present day, they would be lost in wonder at the results of the system then so cautiously introduced.

Bengal has certainly responded most liberally to the call for self-reliance in the matter of education, and it ought therefore to have the largest voice in the control of the educational machinery.

MR. MALABARI is pursuing with unabated zeal his self-imposed mission to collect funds for the translation of the Hibbert Lectures of Max Muller into the principal languages of India. He was for a short time at Jeypore. There he was invited by the leading members of the local community to deliver an address at a public meeting for the exposition of his scheme. Mr. Malabari complied with their request and delivered an excellent address on the subject. He thus expounded his scheme :

Well gentlemen I have proposed to myself to have these lectures translated into Sanskrit, Guzerati, Marathi, Bengali Hindi, and Tamil The Guzerati is already done by my friend Naroji Mobedjina and myself. The other translations are more or less advanced. The work is entrusted to the best available hands, and their labors are to be revised by competent scholars before passing on to the printer, And I trust that, when published, these vernacular versions may do some good. If I succeed, it is my ambition to form a standing Association for purposes of translation from and into Indian languages—a most acceptable service to the people—the unlearned. And now, you will have seen, gentlemen, that like Max Muller's theory, my little scheme, too, has grown up after a series of evolutions, and that what I have just told you has not been evolved out of the depths of my own inmost consciousness! It may be that I am growing a monomaniac on the subject ; but pray, see there is some method in the madness. Besides my mania cannot be so very rabid after all, since I have some of the best European and Native friends in sympathy with me as also the Press of the country. I cannot, of course, be sure that the scheme will succeed. Up to now very little practical success has attended my arduous itinerary, save the Maharani Surnomoye's munificent little gift of Rs, 1,000. But I have sown the seed, and in good time, I hope to reap a harvest, I have spared no effort and no expense, will spare none. Others too have been working specially my brothers and friends of the *Hindoo Patriot* and the *Indian Mirrors*. And now, gentlemen, I appeal to you to work with and for me; make my scheme your own, I beg. It is no more *my* scheme than *yours* of the nation ; yes, gentlemen, it has been described as a national project.

We hope Jeypore will give substantial aid to Mr. Malabari. The Maharaja if so disposed can himself make up the whole amount required.

WE ARE GALD to observe that the British Indian Association of Oudh is astir again. We have received the proceedings of a meeting of the Association held on the 27th April last. We extract the following from the proceedings forwarded to us :

Read a letter from Mahomed Nasim Khan, the deposed Talukdars of Sahlaman, whose estate has been confiscated by the Local Government by Notification No. 1034 R dated the 10th April 1882. Kazim Hussen Khan, Thakur Pratab Rudra Singh, and Mir Baker Hussen wished to know whether in the opinion of the Members present, the case of Mahomed Nasim Khan was not one which established a dangerous precedent, and whether constitutional measures, should not at once be adopted to preserve the guaranteed rights of the Talukdars.

Syed Bunyad Hussen said that there could be no second opinion as to the grievous wrong which had been done to the Talukdars by putting an erroneous and unjust interpretation upon the terms of Talukdar *sanads*, and that a respectful representation should certainly be made to Government on the subject.

Rajah Amir Hussen Khan, Bahadur of Mahmudabad said "Mahomed Nasim Khan, has already submitted a petition to His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor praying that his estate be restored to him; and the decision of the Government is not yet known. It will be improper for the Association, under the present circumstances, to take any action in the matter. I would invite you attention, however, to the novel and dangerous construction which has been put upon the wording and terms of our *sanads*, in the Annual Review of revenue Administration for 1881. If such a wrongful construction should go unchallenged, our *sanads* upon which all our rights are based, would not be worth the paper upon which they are written. I would therefore advise you, brethren, at once to call attention to the dangerous nature of the principle enunciated in the matter of the present confiscation and to make a strong protest against the erroneous and unjust construction put upon the wording and terms of our *sanads*."

The proposal of the Raja was unanimously carried,

We hope the Talookdars will have the firmness to stand on their rights. We are glad to see that the Party of Progress represented by Raja Ameer Hossein has returned to power in the Association. He has been elected officiating President of the Association in consequence of the illness of the Maharaja of Bulrampore.

DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL.—ITS UNEQUALLED EFFICACY IN THE WASTING DISEASES OF CHILDREN.—Dr. G. Saunders, C. B., late Deputy-Inspector-General Army Hospital, Superintendent London Medical Mission, writes :—" I have used Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil extensively among the sick poor of St. Giles's and consider it a valuable remedy, especially in the Wasting Diseases of Children." Dr. Stavely King Physician to the Metropolitan Free Hospital, writes :—"I can very conscientiously testify to the superior quality of Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil. I have employed it with great advantage in cases of Mesenteric and Pulmonary Tubercle, and in the Atrophic Diseases of children." Dr. R. C. Croft, author of "Handbook for the Nursery," writes:—"I have tried Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil, and find that it contains all the properties which render the Oil so efficacious. I find, moreover, that many patients prefer it to the Pale Oils, and are able to retain it more comfortably. It is almost a specific in many of the Diseases peculiar to Infancy and Childhood, and I have seen marked benefit produced by its use." Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil is sold only in capsuled imperial half-pints, pints, and quarts, with his stamp and signature and the signature of his sole consignees on the capsule and the label under wrapper by all chemists, druggists and store-keepers. Sole Consignees, Ansar, Harford and Co., 77, Strand, London.

COMMERCIAL.

(FROM OUR COMMERCIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

Saturday, 13th May, 1882.

During the week want of animation was very much felt in our commercial markets and almost all kinds of transactions were confined within narrow limits. The reaction which was said to have set in had subsided to a great extent and monetary facilities, which afforded some help during the past few years being withdrawn towards the close of the week, stringency appeared again and checked all operations. Commercial depression has become in these days almost chronic.

Imports and Exports have almost been alike and nothing of importance has transpired in either of them.

MONETARY.

Money has again become tight and rates in the Bazar for discounting Hoondies have advanced; the Bank of Bengal's resources have also weakened, but no change in the rates of interest or discount has followed; 8 per cent. continues to be the minimum rate for loan on Govt, Securities.

GOVT. SECURITIES

notwithstanding the reduced rates of interest, found few buyers and as prices have gone down at the London maket they have also declined here at the close as follows :—

4 per cent. 101-8 to 101-9 and 4½ per cent. 108-8.

JOINT-STOCK SHARES

Nothing of importance has transpired except that Jute industries have again been in request and prices advancing.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIPTIONS.	Rs.	As.	P.
G. L. Narsingh Rao, Esq. Vizagapatam.....	13	4	0
Prince Nurrooddin Khan, Rusapagla	13	4	0
Baboo Kally Nath Banerjee, Debrooghur.....	6	8	0
„ Rutunmony Gupta, Head Master Zillah School Mymensing	13	4	0
„ Biressar Sen, Ooterparah	3	5	0
„ Anundamoy Moitra, Santipore.....	13	4	0
„ Bhubonchunder Haldar, Darjeeling	13	0	0
„ Bunwarilall Biswas, Lucknow	3	0	0
„ Devendrachundra Mookerjee, Loharduggа	6	10	0
„ Annodaprasad Dutta, Ghosepara.....	10	0	0
„ Ombica Churn Sircar, Ranchee.....	13	4	0
„ Narsing Chunder Mookerjee, Nagpore ...	13	4	0
„ Prosunno Coomar Ghose, Gowhatty.....	13	4	0
„ Debendra Nath Ghose Haspura.....	6	10	0
„ Gopal Chunder Bose, Burdwan.....	20	0	0
„ Issur Chunder Seal, Silchar	6	0	0
„ Wooma Churn Bose, Banka	19	14	0
„ Kader Nath Mookerjee, Parpoor.....	3	4	0
„ Mon Mohun Sircar, Bouleah.....	6	10	0
„ Jadub Chunder Acharjee Chowdry, Mooktagacha.....	13	4	0
„ Bhubon Mohun Ghose, Secy. Soonamgunge Reading Club.....	10	0	0
„ Mohendra Nath Roy Chowdry, Satkhira	13	4	0
„ Soshee Voosun Mookerjee, Lahore.....	13	4	0
„ Mohendra Nath Mookerjee, Chittagong...	5	0	0
„ Khetter Nath Bose, Mozufferpore.....	10	0	0
„ Hem Chunder Gossamy, Serampore.....	13	4	0

ERRATUM.

For the Deputy Commissioner, Debrughur Rs. 3 read

J. D. Harvey Esq., Debrooghur..... 3 0 0

Government Notifications

Calcutta Gazette,—*May* 10, 1882.

GENERAL.—Mr. W. M. Clay, Magistrate and Collector of Pubna, is appointed to be Magistrate and Collector of Khoolna.

Mr. F. H. Barrow Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Shahabad, is appointed to act, until further orders, as Magistrate and Collector of Pubna.

Mr. H. A. D. Philips, Officiating Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Burdwan, is transferred to Midnapore.

Babu Joggendra Nath Gupta is appointed to act as Sub-Deputy Collector, Moorshedabad, during the absence, on leave, of Babu Jugutchunder Roy, or untill further orders.

Mr. C. W. Bolton, Under-Secretary to the Government of Bengal in the General and Revenue Departments, has been granted by Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India an extension of furlough for five months and two weeks.

POLICE.—Mr. A. H. Giles, District Superintendent of Police, reported his departure from India, on forlough on the afternoon of the 1st April 1882.

Mr. G. B. Havelock Assistant Superintendent of Police, reported his departure from India, on leave, on the afternoon of the 2nd April 1882.

ECCLESIASTICAL.—The Rev. C. W. Jackson is appointed to act as Second Chaplain of St, John's Church, Calcutta, and Chaplain of the Medical College Hospital, with effect from the 1st instant.

REGISTRATION.—Baboo Ram Gati Banerjee is appointed to act as Rural Sub-Register of Baluchar, in the district of Moorshedabad, with effect from the 27th February last vice Baboo Ram Lall Chatterjee.

MEDICAL.—The following gentlemen are appointed to compose the Committee for the management of the charitable dispensary at the Siligoree in the district of Darjeeling :—

1. The Sub-Divisional Officer Kurseong, Chairman,
2. The Deputy Magistrate of Siligooree,
3. The Sub-Inspector of Police Siligoree,
4. The Head Clerk Deputy Magist's. Office Siligoree,

} *Ex officio*

5. Babu Hurro Soondar Mozoomdar.
6. Babu Bistoo Chunder Dass.
7. Babu Woomesh Chunder Chatterjee.
8. Babu Gyandas Bairagi.
9. Babu Chandbar Shah.
10. Moonshi Ahmed Hossein,

Assistant Surgeon Apurba Krishna Dass, a supernumerary at Chupra, is appointed to act for the Assitant Surgeon in charge of the Hutwa Raj Dispensary, during the temporary absence of the latter from head-quarters.

Mr. W. T. Woods, Lecture on Dentistry, Medical College is allowed leave for four months, under section 16, chapter II of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the date on which he may avail himself of it.

Advertisements.

CALCUTTA AND SOUTH EASTERN STATE RAILWAY.

NOTICE is hereby given that on and from Monday the 22nd Instant, the extension of the Calcutta and Sonth Eastern State Railway between Sonarpore and Barripore will he opened subject to the sanction of Government of India to Coaching and Goods Traffic. The timing of the trains will be as follows :—

DOWN TRAINS.

	Stations.		Week days. II. Mixed.	Week days. III. Mixed.	Week days. VI. Mixed.	Week days. VIII. Passengers.	Sundays, III Mixed.	Sundays, VI. Mixed.	Sundays, VIII. Passengers
			A M	A M	P M	P M	M	A M	P M	P M	P	M
	Calcutta	Dep.	6 30	7 42	2 50	6	0	7 42	2 50	6		0
	Ballygunge	...	6 45	8 2	3 5	6	12	8 2	3 5	6		12
	Dhakuria	...	...	...	3*12	6	18	...	...	6		18
	Jadabpur	...	6 56	8 14	3 19	6	24	8 14	3 19	6		24
	Garia ...	...	7 11	8 30	3 34	6	36	8 30	3 34	6		36
	Sonarpore Junction	Arr.	7 19	8 40	3 42	6	43	8 40	3 42	6		43
		Dep.	7 25	8 52	3 47	6	45	8 52	3 47	6		45
Diamond Harbor Extension.	Millickpur	...	...	...	3*58	6	57	...	...	6		57
	Barripur	Arr.	7 45	...	4 10	7	4	...	4 10	7		4
	Champahati	Dep.	...	9 11	...	...		9 11	...	...		
	Bansra ...	...	...	9 24 / 9 40	...	...		9 24 / 9 40	...	...		
	Canning	Arr.	...	10 0	...	...		10 0	...	...		

UP TRAINS.

	Stations.		Week days. I. Mixed.	Week days. IV. Passengers.	Week days. V. Mixed.	Week days. VII. Mixed.	Sundays. I. Mixed.	Sundays. V. Mixed.	Sundays. VII. Mixed.
			A M	A M	P M	P M	M	P M	P M	P	M
	Canning	...	...	...	2 20	...		...	2 20	...	
	Bansra ...	...	...	...	2 45 / 3 0	...		...	2 45 / 3 0	...	
	Champahati	...	...	...	3 19	...		...	3 19	...	
Magra Extension.	Barripur	Dep.	2 55	8 25	...	4	30	2 55	...	4	30
	Mullickpur	...	...	8 34	...	...		...	...	...	
	Sonarpur	Arr.	3 15	8 44	3 37	4	50	3 15	3 37	4	50
		Dep.	3 30	8 46	3 49	5	0	3 30	3 49	5	0
	Garia ...	...	3 48	8 55	..	5	10	3 48	...	5	10
	Jadabpur	...	4 10	9 7	...	5	24	4 10	...	5	24
	Dhakuria	...	...	9 13	...	...		...	...	...	
	Ballygunge	...	4 25	9 19	4 24	5	43	4 25	4 24	5	43
	Calcutta	Arr.	4 35	9 29	4 37	5	55	4 35	4 37	5	55

* On Saturdays only.

R. G. MOOKERJEE,
Manager.

Manager's Office,
The 11th May, 1882.

Notice.

The public is hereby informed that the following Mehals belonging to the Raja Ram Ranjan Chuckerbutty Bhadoor of Hatumpore, will be let out in Putni, Darpatni, Se-putni &c. from Monday the 16th Joit 1289. Persons desiring to know full particulars about the bonus, jumma, collection charges &c may enquire of the undersigned at the sudder katchari Hatumpore, Zilla Beerbhoom.

DOORGADAS ROY,
Manager, Hatumpore Raj.

LIST OF MAHALS

In the District of Beerbhoom.

(1) The Zemindaree right of seven annas share of lot Parasha, Pargannah Haripur.

(2) The Zemindaree right of 16 annas share of Hudah Jhikra Malkura : Pargunnah Haripore.

(3) The Zemindaree rights of 16 annas share of lot Rajgunje, Pargunna Haripore.

(4) The Zemindaree right of 16 annas share of Pudah Chandipore, Pargunnah Haripore.

(5) The Zemindaree rights of eight annas share of lot Bhabanandapore, Pargnnnah Haripore.

(6) The Lakraj right of 16 annas share of Hudah Paruleah ; Pargannah Haripore.

(7) The Zemindaree right of 16 annas share of Hudah Maugulpore, Pargunnah Haripore.

(8) The Zemindaree right of 16 annas share of the resumed lot Doibanga, Pargunnah Haripore.

(9) The Putnee right of 16 annas share of Hudah Boodpore, Pargunnah Haripore.

(10) The Zemindaree right of 16 annas share of Hudah Knitta ; Pargunnah Joinojol.

(11) The Zemindaree right of 16 annas share of lot Rawtara ; Pargannah Jainojol.

(12) The Zemindaree right of 16 annas share Hudah Padma, Pargannah Joinojol.

(13) The Zemindaree right of 16 annas share of Hudah Salanchee, including the resumed lot Janardanpore Pargunnah Joinojol.

(14) The Zemindaree, Putnee, Durputnee and Se-Putnee right of 16 annas share of Hudah Nawabad Amambad ; Pargannah Shahalampore.

(15.) The Zemindaree right of 7 annas 6 gundas 2 kowrees 2 krants share of Hudah Mainadal ; Pargannah Shahalampore.

(16) The Se-putnee right of 13 gandas one kara and one krant's share Mainadal pargannah Shahalampore.

(17.) The Zemindaree right of 7 annas 15 gandas two kuras two Dontis share of Hudah Parulbona, Pargunnah Shahalumpore.

(18) The Zemindaree, Putnee, Durputnee and Seputnee right of 16 annas share of Hudah Ganrah ; Pargunnah Shahalampore.

19. The Zemindaree, Putnee, Durputnee and Seputnee right of 16 annas share of Hudah Chandepur Pargunnah Shahalampur.

20. The Zemindaree Putnee, Darputnee and Seputnee right of 16 annas share of Hudah Utterdaha.

21. The Zemindaree right of 13 annas 16 gandas 2 donties share of Hudah Baidanathpur, Pargannah Nunee.

22. The Zemindaree right of 16 annas share of Hudah Imamnaghur pergannah Khatangah.

23. The Zemindaree right of 4 annas 5 gandas and 2 kags share of Hudah Chorah, Pargunnah Khatangah.

24. The Putnee right of 16 annas share of Hudah Balooti, Pargannah Alinaghur.

25. The Zemindaree right of 12 annas 12 gondas 1 kara 1 kranti and 2 donties share of Hudah Chorah, Pargannah Khonni.

26. The Zemindaree right of 12 annas 12 gondas 2 karas 2 krantis and 2 donties share of Hudah Baraban, Pargunnah Khanni.

27. The Zemindaree right of 12 annas 12 gondas 2 karas 2 krantis and 2 donties share of Huddah Mainabani Pargunnah Khanni.

28. The Jammai right of Rampore Jungle Pargannah Nunee.

29. The Putnee right of five annas, six gondas two karas, and two krantis, share of Hudda Lilaghur, Pargunnah Shenbhoom.

In the District of Burdwan.

1. The Putnee right of five annas, six gondas two koras and two krants share of Huddah Srirampur, Kaloorchack, Pargunnah Shenpahari.

2. Putnee right of 16 annas share of Taluq Sham Sunderpore, Pargunnah Sherghur.

In District Doomka.

1. The Zemindaree right of 16 annas share of Taluq Amba, pergunnah Kundahit including lac mahal.

2. The Zemindaree right of 16 annas share of Hudah Pachpukuriah Pargunnah Mahamadabad,

ELEPHANTS FOR SALE.

Thirty newly-captured Government Elephants, comprising Taskers, Macknas, and Females, all selected animals, and now nearly trained: also 15 elephants of three to five years capture, all young animals disposed of as being under standard size: will be put up to Public auction on the 15th June 1882 at the Government Peelkhana, Dacca, at 11 A. M.

For further particulars apply to the undersigned.

C. P. SANDERSON,
Superintendent of Kheddahs.

Kheddah Office,
May 5th 1882.

REPORT OF THE DIRECTORS OF THE Bengal Bonded Warehouse Association FOR THE *Half-year ended 30th April* 1882.

1. YOUR Directors submit, for examination and approval, the Accounts of the Association for the half-year ended 30th April 1882.

2. On the 31st October last the uncollected rent-bills amounted to Rs. 6,076-6-0; during the subsequent six months bills were issued for Rs. 57,971-7-9; of these two amounts Rs. 57,949-12-6 have been realised, leaving Rs. 6,098-1-3 outstanding.

3. The ordinary business during the half-year has been on a scale somewhat similar to that of the preceding six months; a temporary accession was obtained by goods having been brought in under bond, but the bulk of these were removed shortly after the abolition of the import duties.

4. The divisible surplus amounts to Rs. 40,523-11-5, which, after reserving Rs. 2,000, as usual, for the Repair and Building Fund, will admit of a dividend of Rs. 18 per share, and your Directors recommend the transfer of the balance—Rs. 2,523-11-5—to that Fund to meet outstanding bills.

5. Two vacancies in the Direction have been created by the resignation of Mr. John Morison and Mr. Charles H. Moore, who have proceeded to England. The Honorable Doorgachurn Law goes out by rotation, but offers himself for re-election.

J. W. O'KEEFE,
TARINEYCHURN BHOSE,
A. B. SUTHERLAND,
D. C. LAW,

CALCUTTA:
6th May 1882.

At the Half-yearly General Meeting of Proprietors of the Bengal Bonded Warehouse Association, held at their Office on Wednesday, the 10th May 1882, *at noon, the following Resolutions were passed unanimously:—*

1. *Proposed by* BABOO JOYGOBIND LAW.
Seconded by BABOO TOOLSEY DOSS SEAL.

That the Report of the Directors be received and the Accounts passed as correct.

2. *Proposed by* G. H. KIERNANDER, ESQ.,
Seconded by ALFRED E. HARRISS, ESQ.

That the divisible surplus of Rs. 40,523-11-5 be appropriated in terms of the 4th paragraph of the Directors' Report, and that a dividend be declared of Rs. 18 per share payable on and from the 16th instant.

3. *Proposed by* the CHAIRMAN,
Seconded by A. B. SUTHERLAND, ESQ.

That Mr. A. E. Harriss and Mr. H. N. Gladstone be elected Directors in the room of Mr. John Morison and Mr. Charles H. Moore, who have resigned and proceeded to England; and the Honorable Doorga Churn Law, who goes out by rotation, be re-elected a Director.

4. *Proposed by* G. H. KIERNANDER, ESQ.,
Seconded by BABOO TOOLSEY DOSS SEAL.

That the thanks of this Meeting, on behalf of the Shareholders, be given to the Directors, Secretary, and Establishment for their services during the past half-year.

J. W. O'KEEFE,
Chairman.

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NOTIFICATION.

With the consent of the Government of India, the Government of His HIGHNESS THE MAHA RAJA of Mysore is prepared to receive tenders for a Debenture Loan of (Rs. 20,00,000) Twenty Lakhs of Rupees on the security of the General Revenues of the Mysore Province. The amount of the loan is to be expended entirely on the construction of an important line of Railway from Bangalore to Tiptoor, a distance of about 85 miles.

2. Debentures will be issued for the said amount bearing interest at the rate of five per cent per annum, payable half-yearly on the 15th February and 15th August of each year and having a currency of twenty years. The interest will be payable at any of the Government Treasuries of the Mysore Province or at the Banks of Bengal, Madras or Bombay and their branches.

3. The form of Debenture Bonds will be that given below. Each Debenture will be issued for the sum of Rs. (500) five hundred, or some multiple of Rs. 500.

4. Tenders for the whole or any part of the above named sum of Rs. (20,00,000.) Twenty Lakhs will be received by the Comptroller to the Mysore Government at Bangalore up to noon on the 1st July 1882.

5. Each tender should be in the form hereto annexed, and enclosed in a sealed cover superscribed "Tender for the Mysore Railway Loan of 1882," and sent to the Comptroller to the Government of Mysore at Bangalore.

6. The tenders will be opened at the Dewan's Office at Bangalore in the presence of the Dewan and other members of the Mysore Government on the 1st July 1882 at noon, a minimum rate having first been fixed by the Dewan.

7. Each tender must be accompanied by the deposit of a sum equal to 2 per cent of the amount tendered. Such deposit may be made by paying the amount to the credit of the Dewan of Mysore at the Banks of Bengal, Madras and Bombay, or at any of their branches, or at any of the Treasuries of the Mysore Government, and forwarding with the tender the receipt of such Bank or Treasury or by a Money Order payable to the Dewan of Mysore, or by Government of India Promissory Notes duly endorsed in favor of the Dewan of Mysore.

8. If the tender be accepted either in whole or in part, the deposit made will be taken in part payment and the tenderer must arrange for the payment of the remainder of the amount of the loan allotted to him on or before the 15th August 1882 into any of the Treasuries of the Mysore Government, or into the Banks of Bengal, Madras or Bombay or any of their branches to the credit of the Dewan of Mysore, failing which the deposit made will be forfeited.

9. Debentures will be issued as soon as possible after receipt of the amount of allotment.

10. The deposit on tenders which may not be accepted will be returned on application.

11. In the case of two or more tenders at the same rate (not being below the minimum), a *pro rata* allotment will, if necessary, be made.

12. The rate stated in a tender must not contain any fraction of an anna; if a rate containing a fraction of an anna is inserted in any tender, such fraction will be struck out, and the tender treated as if the rate did not contain such fraction of an anna.

13 In order to avoid mistakes, a separate tender must be made at each rate tendered, and a separate deposit must accompany each tender.

14. The annual revennes of the Mysore Province amount at present to Rs.1,06,00,000 (one hundred and six Lakhs of Rupees), and are expected to yield an annual surplus of five Lakhs after defraying all charges and providing for repayments on account of the Famine Loan due to the Government of India.

15. Arrangements will be made for securing negotiability to the Debentures in British India free of Stamp Duty.

C. RANGACHARLU,
Dewan.

OFFICE OF THE DEWAN OF MYSORE,
BANGALORE, 1*st May* 1882.

Form of Tender.

I hereby tender for Rupees of the Loan advertised in the Notification of the Dewan of Mysore dated 1st May 1882, and agree to pay the same subject to the conditions notified, at the rate of Rupees for every Rs. 100 allotted to me.

I enclose on account of the required deposit of 2 per cent on the amount tendered (*here enter particulars of deposit*) and engage, if my offer is accepted to pay the remainder of the amount of the loan allotted to me on or before the 15th August 1882, in the manner prescribed in the Notification. Any allotment made to me may be communicated to the following address.

Signature.
Full address.

Form of Debenture.

MYSORE RAILWAY, FIVE PER CENT LOAN 1882.

Bangalore, 1882.

No.

The Government of His Highness the Maha Raja of Mysore, in consideration of the sum of Rupees received from promise to pay to the said or order, the sum of Rupees twenty years after the date hereof, together with interest at the rate of five per centum, per annum, payable half-yearly on 15th February and 15th August.

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18	×	12	×	11	„	55
20	×	14	×	12	„	60
22	×	16	×	14	„	65
24	×	18	×	15	„	75
26	×	19	×	17	„	80
28	×	20	×	18	„	85
30	×	21	×	20	„	90
32	×	22	×	21	„	105
34	×	23	×	23	„	115
36	×	24	×	24	„	125

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	15,	18,	20,	22.	24,	26,	28,	30,	32,	34,	36	inch.
Rs.		15				19			23		26	each.

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	15,	18,	20,	22,	24,	26	inch.
Rs.	1,000	2,000	3,000	5,000	7,000	10,000	

	28,	30,	32,	34,	36	inch.
Rs.	12,000	16,000	19,000	24,000	28,000	

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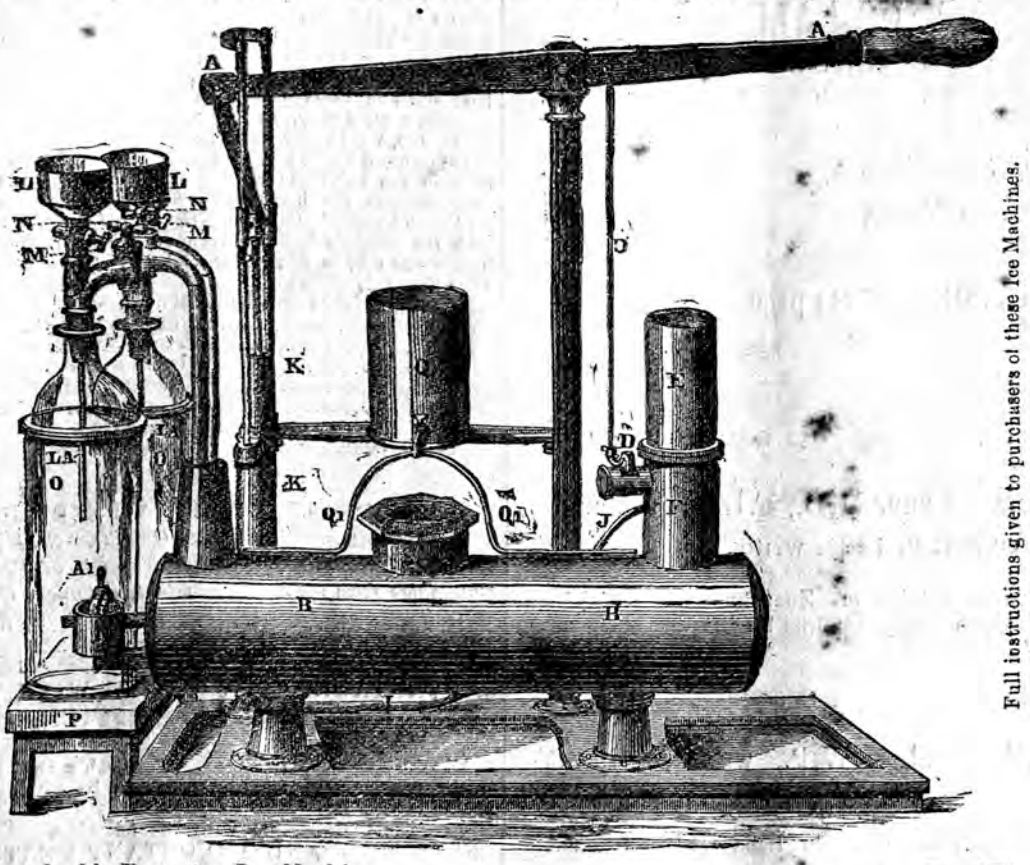

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